

Catalogue no. 91-545-XPE

91-545



Youth in Official Language Minorities

1971-1991



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The following supplementary page should be added to publication 91-545-XPE.

Highlights

- The number of Francophone youth outside Quebec and Anglophone youth in Quebec declined considerably between 1971 and 1991. Francophone youth outside Quebec dropped by 147,000 to reach 278,000 in 1991, while Anglophone youth in Quebec fell by 135,000 to reach 230,000.
- In 1991, 83% of Francophone youth living outside Quebec were located in either Ontario or New Brunswick. Anglophone youth in Quebec were found largely in the Montreal area, where 79% of them were located.
- Anglophone youth in Quebec were considerably more heterogeneous in ethnic background than their Francophone counterparts elsewhere in the country. While only one in four Anglophone youth in Quebec had only British as their ethnic origin, three of four Francophone youth outside Quebec had only French.
- Linguistic exogamy, the tendency to marry outside the language group, has risen markedly, with the result that a greater percentage of youth in official language minorities have one parent with English mother tongue and the other with French.
- The percentage of children of Francophone mothers outside Quebec who had Anglophone fathers increased from 21% to 35% between 1971 and 1991. In Quebec, the percentage of children of Anglophone mothers with Francophone fathers rose from 15% to 28%.
- The tendency of the children of English-French couples to have French as mother tongue rose both inside and outside Quebec.
- In Quebec, the youngest children (aged 0-4) of Anglophone mothers in English-French couples had French mother tongue (46%) more often than English (39%) in 1991.
- Outside Quebec, about one in five children (aged 0-4) of Francophone mothers in English-French couples had French mother tongue, compared to 13% in 1971.
- The education level of both official language minorities increased significantly over the two decades. The proportion of adults in the "post-youth" age group (25-34) with a university degree rose from 6% in 1971 to 14% in 1991 for Francophones outside Quebec and from 16% to 23% for Anglophones in Quebec.



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Statistics Canada
Demography Division

Youth in Official Language Minorities

1971-1991

Brian R. Harrison

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

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May 1996

Price: Canada: \$18.00

United States: US\$22.00

Other countries: US\$26.00

Catalogue no. 91-545-XPE

Frequency: Occasional

ISBN 0-660-16421-3

Ottawa

La version française de cette publication est disponible sur demande (n° 91-545F au catalogue).

Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing co-operation involving Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued co-operation and goodwill.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author is grateful to Réjean Lachapelle, Director, Demography Division for his comments and suggestions for improvement, to Bob McCrea for his technical expertise in retrieving tables and preparing graphs and tables, to Patricia Johnston for preparation of graphs, to other reviewers who provided comments and suggestions including Gordon Smith, to Danielle St-Germain who prepared the final manuscript in English and French, to Lucette Dell'Oso and Louise Marmen who reviewed the French translation of the manuscript, and to the members of the interdepartmental team who participated in this project for their guidance and suggestions, especially Paule Doucet, Michael O'Keefe, Yvon Brunette and Jean Fahmy. The observations of anonymous reviewers helped to encourage efforts which have led to what I hope is a more interesting manuscript than the original draft. The study received financial support from Canadian Heritage, the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, and the Treasury Board Secretariat.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	i
1. Introduction	1
1.1 The Context: Population Dynamics	1
1.2 Concepts and Data Considerations	3
2. Francophone Youth Outside Quebec	4
2.1 Francophones Outside Quebec: An Aging Population	4
2.2 The Number and Geographic Concentration of Francophone Youth	7
2.3 Substantial Decline in Francophone Youth, 1971-1991	11
2.4 Declines in Most Census Metropolitan Areas	13
2.5 Place of Birth - Francophone Youth Outside Quebec	15
2.6 Parents of Francophone Youth Often Born in Another Province	16
2.7 Quebec is the Birthplace of Many Parents of Francophone Youth	18
2.8 Fewer French Mother Tongue Parents in 1991	20
2.9 Most Francophone Youth can Speak English	22
2.10 More Francophone Youth Speak Two Official Languages	25
2.11 More English-French Couples, but Greater Tendency to Pass French to Children as Mother Tongue	26
2.12 By Their Early Twenties, 35% of Francophone Youth Outside Quebec Shift to English	28
2.13 Ethnic Origin of French Mother Tongue Youth	29
2.14 More Francophone Youth Stay in School	30
2.15 Educational Attainment of Francophone Youth and Early "Post-Youth"	31
2.16 Higher Educational Attainment for Young Francophones	34
2.17 Unemployment of Francophone Youth	35

TABLE OF CONTENTS - continued

	Page
3. Anglophone Youth in Quebec	37
3.1 Anglophones in Quebec - Fewer Youth, More Elderly	37
3.2 Similar Trends Using Home Language to Define Anglophones	39
3.3 The Number and Geographic Concentration of Anglophone Youth	41
3.4 Substantial Decline in Anglophone Youth, 1971-1991	42
3.5 Ethnic Origin of Anglophone Youth	45
3.6 Place of Birth - Anglophone Youth in Quebec	47
3.7 More Anglophone Youth Speak Two Official Languages	47
3.8 More English-French Couples, More Children with French Mother Tongue	49
3.9 Language Shift to French has Risen Among Anglophone Youth	51
3.10 Educational Attainment of Anglophone Youth and Early "Post-Youth"	52
3.11 Increased Educational Attainment for Young Anglophones, 1971-1991	53
3.12 Unemployment of Anglophone Youth	54
4. First Official Language Spoken - Youth in Official Language Minorities	56
5. Conclusion	58
BIBLIOGRAPHY	60
DEFINITIONS	61

TABLE OF CONTENTS - continued

Page

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	Population by Age Group, Francophones Living Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991	6
Table 2.2	Measures of Population Aging, Francophones Living Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991	6
Table 2.3	Percentage of Youth with French Mother Tongue in Provinces Outside Quebec, 1991	8
Table 2.4	Francophone Youth Living in Census Divisions where French Mother Tongue Population has Strong Representation, Canada Outside Quebec, 1991	10
Table 2.5	Francophone Youth in Provinces Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991	12
Table 2.6	Non-Francophone Youth in Provinces Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991	12
Table 2.7	Francophone Youth in Census Metropolitan Areas Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991	13
Table 2.8	Non-Francophone Youth in Census Metropolitan Areas Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991	14
Table 2.9	Place of Birth, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991	15
Table 2.10	Number and Percentage Living in the Province Where Both Parents Were Born, Francophone Youth Outside Quebec, 1991	17
Table 2.11	Number and Percentage Living in the Province Where At Least One Parent Was Born, Francophone Youth Outside Quebec, 1991	18
Table 2.12	Number and Percentage With Both Parents Born in Quebec, Francophone Youth Outside Quebec, 1991	19
Table 2.13	Number and Percentage With At Least One Parent Born in Quebec, Francophone Youth Outside Quebec, 1991	19

TABLE OF CONTENTS - continued

	Page
LIST OF TABLES - continued	
Table 2.14 Number and Percentage Able to Speak English, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991	22
Table 2.15 Number and Percentage Able to Speak English, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1971	24
Table 2.16 Number and Percentage Speaking English Most Often at Home, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991	24
Table 2.17 Knowledge of Official Languages, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1971 and 1991	25
Table 2.18 Youth with French Mother Tongue Mothers Outside Quebec by Mother Tongue of Fathers, showing Mother Tongue and Age Group of Youth, 1971 and 1991	27
Table 2.19 Language Shift from French to English, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991	29
Table 2.20 Ethnic Origin and Age Group, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991	30
Table 2.21 Educational Attainment, Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1991	33
Table 2.22 Educational Attainment, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1971, 1981 and 1991	34
Table 2.23 Unemployed Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth (Aged 15-24) Living Outside Quebec, 1991	36

TABLE OF CONTENTS - continued

Page

LIST OF TABLES - continued

Table 3.1	Population by Age Group, Anglophones Living in Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991	38
Table 3.2	Measures of Population Aging, Anglophones Living in Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991	39
Table 3.3	Population With English Home Language by Age Group, Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991	40
Table 3.4	Anglophone Youth Living in Census Divisions where English Mother Tongue Population has Strong Representation, Quebec, 1991	41
Table 3.5	Anglophone Youth by Age Group, Selected Regions in Quebec, 1971 and 1991	43
Table 3.6	Non-Anglophone Youth by Age Group, Selected Regions in Quebec, 1971 and 1991	44
Table 3.7	Anglophone Youth by Age Group and Ethnic Origin, Quebec, 1991	46
Table 3.8	Place of Birth, Anglophone Youth Living in Quebec, 1991	47
Table 3.9	Knowledge of Official Languages, Anglophone Youth Living in Quebec, 1971 and 1991	48
Table 3.10	Youth with English Mother Tongue Mothers in Quebec Mother Tongue of Fathers, Showing Mother Tongue and Age Group of Youth, 1991	50
Table 3.11	Youth with English Mother Tongue Mothers in Quebec by Mother Tongue of Fathers, Showing Mother Tongue and Age Group of Youth, 1971	50
Table 3.12	Educational Attainment, Anglophone, Francophone, and Allophone Youth Living in Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1991	52
Table 3.13	Educational Attainment, Anglophone Youth Living in Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1971, 1981 and 1991	53

TABLE OF CONTENTS - continued

	Page
LIST OF TABLES - concluded	
Table 3.14 Unemployed Francophone, Anglophone, and Allophone Youth (Aged 15-24) Living in Quebec, 1991	55
Table 4.1 Percentage in Official Language Minorities According to First Official Language Spoken, Provinces and Territories, 1991	56
Table 4.2 Percentage in Official Language Minorities According to First Official Language Spoken, Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991	57
LIST OF CHARTS	
Chart 2.1 Population by Age Group and Sex, Francophones Living Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991	5
Chart 2.2 Francophone Youth in Provinces Outside Quebec, 1991	8
Chart 2.3 Percentage in Husband-Wife Families with Two French Mother Tongue Parents, Francophone Youth Outside Quebec, 1991	21
Chart 2.4 Percentage in Husband-Wife Families with Two French Mother Tongue Parents, Francophone Youth Outside Quebec, 1971	21
Chart 2.5 Percentage Able to Speak English, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991	23
Chart 2.6 Percentage Speaking English Most Often at Home or Speaking English and French About Equally, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991	23
Chart 2.7 Language Shift From French to English, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1971 and 1991	28
Chart 2.8 Percentage not Attending School, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991	31
Chart 2.9 Percentage Unemployed, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991	36

TABLE OF CONTENTS - continued

	Page
LIST OF CHARTS - concluded	
Chart 3.1 Population by Age Group and Sex, Anglophones Living in Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991	37
Chart 3.2 Anglophone Youth by Ethnic Origin, Quebec, 1991	45
Chart 3.3 Language Shift from English to French, Anglophone Youth Living in Quebec, 1971 and 1991	51
Chart 3.4 Percentage Unemployed, Anglophone Youth Living in Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991	55
 LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES	
Table A1. Total Fertility Rate by Mother Tongue, Canada, Quebec and Canada Less Quebec, 1956-1991	64
Table A2. Interprovincial Migration Between Quebec and Other Provinces and Territories by Mother Tongue, 1966-1971, 1971-1976, 1976-1981, 1981-1986, 1986-1991	65
Table A3. Population by Mother Tongue, Canada, Provinces, Territories, and Canada Less Quebec, 1971-1991	66
Table A4. Francophones Outside Quebec by Age Group, Provinces, Territories and Canada Less Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991	68
Table A5. Anglophones in Quebec by Age Group, 1971, 1981 and 1991	72
Table A6. Educational Attainment, Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1991	73

1. Introduction

The two official language minorities have been the subject of many debates in recent decades. Anglophones in Quebec and Francophones in the other provinces and territories have been the focus of discussion on such issues as education rights, occupational opportunities, and availability of government services in the minority language. Both groups have seen their relative share of the population decline. Between 1951 and 1991, the French mother tongue population outside Quebec declined from 7.3% to 4.8% of the population, while Anglophones in Quebec declined from 13.8% to 9.2% over the same period.

The youth in official language minorities will, in large part, determine the evolution of the two linguistic groups in the future. The evolution of the size and characteristics of the young population is consequently of considerable importance to the study of the two minorities.

The purpose of this study is to present various aspects of the evolution of the minority youth populations, particularly during the two decades between 1971 and 1991. The focus is on changes in the demographic, economic and social situations of the two populations, as well as changes in their language characteristics.

While the two official language minority populations are similar in some respects, they also have significant differences. One major difference relates to geographic concentration. While Anglophones in Quebec are all in one province, with approximately 75% of them living in the Montreal area, their Francophone counterparts outside Quebec are spread across nine provinces and two territories. One consequence of this difference is that more detailed information is presented in this study on Francophones living outside Quebec, since variations between provinces are often analysed.

1.1 The Context: Population Dynamics

The two decades between 1971 and 1991 were characterized by demographic changes that had considerable impact on the two official language minority populations in Canada.

Both Francophones outside Quebec and Anglophones in Quebec experienced a decline in fertility during the twenty-year period. Demographers generally refer to a total fertility rate of 2.1 as the "replacement level" for a population. Broadly speaking, this is the level required for the new generation

to replace their parents' generation, so that the population maintains its size. While both the Francophone and Anglophone minority populations were above the replacement level in the 1960s, the fertility of both groups declined to reach 1.5 for Anglophones in Quebec and 1.6 for Francophones outside Quebec during the five year period prior to 1991 (see Table A1 in Appendix).

The implication of such a decline in fertility is that the populations eventually become smaller unless there is positive net migration (or the tendency of non-official language groups to adopt the minority language as mother tongue compensates for low fertility). The Anglophone language group in Quebec lost population to other provinces during each five year period in the twenty-five years leading up to 1991 (the most substantial occurring during the 1976-1981 period when there was a net loss of 106,000 Anglophones). The Francophone population outside Quebec has made modest gains through interprovincial migration, as Francophones moved from Quebec to other provinces. The only exception during the quarter century leading up to 1991 was the 1986-1991 period when more Francophones entered Quebec than left the province (see Table A2 in Appendix).

International migration also had a marked influence on the relative share of Anglophones in Quebec and Francophones in the rest of Canada. Fuelled primarily by immigration, the Allophone population in Quebec grew from 371,000 in 1971 to 598,000 in 1991, and their proportion (9%) reached about the same level as Anglophones. Put another way, while Anglophones outnumbered Allophones by about two to one in 1971, the two populations were about the same in 1991. The Anglophone population in Quebec declined considerably over the twenty-year period, from 789,000 to 626,000 (see Table A3 in Appendix).

Outside Quebec, the growth in the immigrant population had a considerable impact on the decline in the percentage of Francophones since most immigrants have a non-official language as mother tongue and very few have French mother tongue. For example, of the 819,300 immigrants enumerated in the 1991 Census as having arrived in Canada over the five previous years, only 3% had French as a mother tongue. Despite an increase of 50,000 in the number of Francophones living outside Quebec, their relative share of the population declined from 6.0% in 1971 to 4.8% in 1991.

The growth in the immigrant population has precipitated a significant change in Canada's largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs). Immigrants to Canada during the two decades between 1971 and 1991 had a greater tendency to settle in CMAs than their predecessors. In Toronto, for example, where Francophones numbered 45,000 and comprised 1.7% of the population in 1971, they grew to 56,000 in 1991, accounting for 1.4% of the population. Thus, even though their numbers increased, their relative share of the population declined. In Montreal, where Anglophones made up 22% of the population in 1971, they represented 15% in 1991. Their relative share of the population of Montreal was slightly lower than that of Allophones, who comprised 17% in 1991.

1.2 Concepts and Data Considerations

The dictionary definition of youth provides only a general guideline for any statistical analysis of this population. Webster's defines youth as "the time of life when one is young"; a subjective definition which provides much latitude for interpretation. In many statistical works, youth refers to the population aged 15-24, an approach which is particularly useful for studying transitions from educational institutions into the labour force.

This study deals with the minority language populations under 25 years of age, a grouping which some researchers would define as youth and children. This definition enables us to present a more comprehensive picture of the demographic future of linguistic minorities. At the same time, the focus of sections dealing with educational attainment and labour force characteristics is on the population aged 15-24, with some discussion of the early "post-youth" period (25-34).

Francophone and Anglophone youth are defined using both the single and multiple responses to the mother tongue variable. Thus, anyone with French mother tongue, either as a single response or as one of the responses to the mother tongue question, is considered a Francophone. Conversely, a person with English mother tongue, either as a single response or part of a multiple response, is considered an Anglophone. Of the 278,000 Francophone youth living outside Quebec in 1991, 22,000 provided more than one response (usually English and French) to the mother tongue question. Of the 230,000 Anglophone youth living in Quebec, 23,000 resulted from multiple response.

The study uses data from the sample file of the 1991 Census, which includes responses for a 20% sample of Canadian households that completed the long form questionnaire. The mother tongue data from this sample are considered to be more accurate than those collected from the entire population, since there are fewer multiple responses. Evaluations have shown that the number of people with more than one mother tongue is overestimated for the 80% of households completing the short census questionnaire.

2. Francophone Youth Outside Quebec

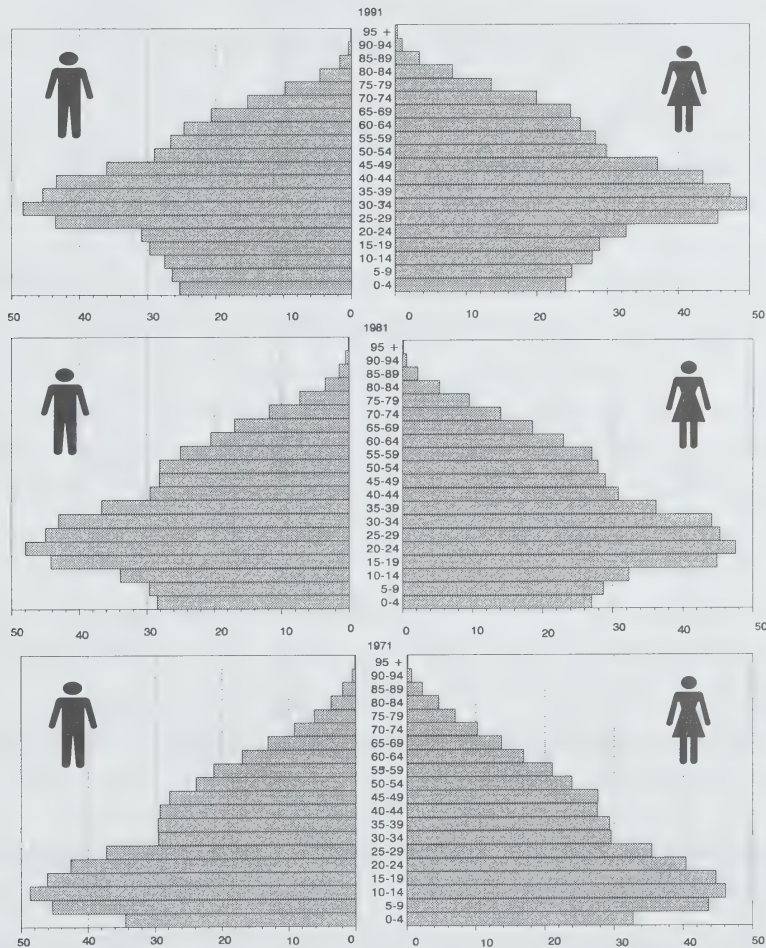
2.1 Francophones Outside Quebec: An Aging Population

The age composition of a population is an important indicator of its demographic situation. Chart 2.1 shows the composition of the Francophone population living outside Quebec by five-year age groups for 1971, 1981 and 1991.

The bulge in the chart for each of the three census years corresponds to the movement of the baby boom, which occurred in the post-war period up to the early 1960s, to older age groups during the twenty year period. The size of the population in each of the age groups involving Francophone youth has decreased markedly, reflecting the low fertility that followed the baby boom. For example, while there were 95,000 Francophones in the 10-14 age group in 1971, there were only 55,000 in 1991. Substantial declines in the number of Francophones occurred in all age groups pertaining to youth and children (under 25). By contrast, there were increases in all other age groups, with the most pronounced increase occurring for seniors (65+) whose numbers increased from 74,000 to 124,000.

Several summary measures of population aging confirm the findings outlined above (see Table 2.2). The median age rose by almost ten years between 1971 and 1991, from 27.6 to 37.0. The proportion in the senior category rose from 8.0 to 12.3%, while the proportions under 25 and under 15 declined markedly. The low fertility of the current generation of Francophone women who are at childbearing ages is largely responsible for the aging of this population. The tendency of the children of Francophone mothers to assume English mother tongue also contributes to the paucity of young people. Unless there is a shift in these patterns, or the number of Francophones is bolstered by migration, the size of the Francophone population outside Quebec will decline in the future.

Chart 2.1 Population by Age Group and Sex, Francophones Living Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991 (in thousands)



Sources: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Table 2.1 Population by Age Group, Francophones Living Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991

	1971	1981	1991
Total	926,300	976,670	1,006,840
0-4	67,220	55,515	49,380
5-9	89,005	58,370	51,400
10-14	94,780	66,245	55,385
0-14	251,005	180,130	156,165
15-19	90,875	89,150	58,595
20-24	83,090	95,525	63,535
0-24	424,970	364,805	278,295
25-29	72,790	90,325	89,090
30-34	59,145	87,235	98,015
35-39	58,960	72,870	92,720
40-44	56,875	60,365	86,935
45-49	55,555	57,140	73,105
50-54	47,850	56,005	58,865
55-59	42,300	52,070	54,925
60-64	33,965	43,505	50,825
65 and over	73,890	92,350	124,065

Source: 1971, 1981, 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Table 2.2 Measures of Population Aging, Francophones Living Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991

	1971	1981	1991
Median Age	27.6	31.9	37.0
Proportion Aged 65 and Over	8.0	9.5	12.3
Proportion Under 25	45.9	37.4	27.6
Proportion Under 15	27.1	18.4	15.5

Sources: 1971, 1981, 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

How does the age composition of the Francophone population outside Quebec in 1991 compare to that of Francophones in Quebec? The Francophone population outside Quebec is older than that of Quebec. For example, while 28% of the Francophones living outside Quebec are under 25 years of age, there are 34% in this age category in Quebec. In the same vein, there are 12% of Francophones outside Quebec in the seniors category (65 years and older), compared to 10% of Quebec Francophones.

It is worthwhile noting that during the twenty year period covered by this analysis, the general population of Canada became considerably older, though not as old as Francophones outside Quebec. The median age in Canada rose from 26.3 in 1971 to 33.5 in 1991.

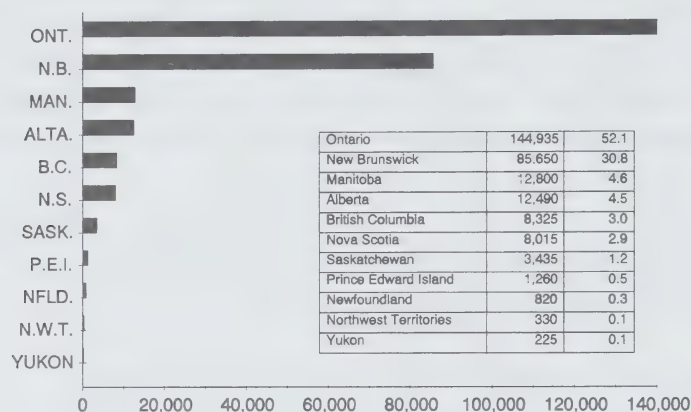
2.2 The Number and Geographic Concentration of Francophone Youth

Outside Quebec, the 1991 Census enumerated 278,300 Francophones under the age of twenty-five. This figure includes 256,000 who indicated French as their sole mother tongue, 20,000 who gave English and French as mother tongue and 2,000 who reported some other multiple response which included French. These young people with French mother tongue represent 13% of Canadian Francophones under the age of twenty-five. They are largely concentrated in the two provinces bordering Quebec. In fact, Ontario and New Brunswick are home to 83% of the Francophone youth outside Quebec.

Chart 2.2 shows the number of Francophone youth in each of the provinces and territories; a number that varies greatly from province to province. More than half (145,000) of the Francophone youth outside Quebec were living in Ontario in 1991, followed by New Brunswick (86,000), Manitoba (13,000), Alberta (12,000), British Columbia (8,300) and Nova Scotia (8,000). Less than one thousand Francophone youth were located in Newfoundland (800), the Northwest Territories (300) and the Yukon (200).

Table 2.3 shows the percentage of Canadian youth who are Francophone in provinces outside Quebec. Approximately 4% of youth outside Quebec are Francophone. In the provinces, Francophone youth range from a high of 33% in New Brunswick to 4% in Ontario, the two provinces where Francophones are most numerous, to less than 1% in Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Chart 2.2 Francophone Youth in Provinces Outside Quebec, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Mother Tongue: 20% Sample Data, 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-333, Table 4.

Table 2.3 Percentage of Youth with French Mother Tongue in Provinces Outside Quebec, 1991

	Total Youth	Francophone Youth	
		Number	%
Newfoundland	229,600	810	0.4
Prince Edward Island	48,950	1,260	2.6
Nova Scotia	318,870	8,020	2.5
New Brunswick	262,855	85,660	32.6
Ontario	3,474,715	144,930	4.2
Manitoba	398,225	12,800	3.2
Saskatchewan	374,960	3,450	0.9
Alberta	971,970	12,500	1.3
British Columbia	1,098,300	8,325	0.8
Yukon	10,705	230	2.1
Northwest Territories	28,975	330	1.1
Canada less Quebec	7,218,125	278,315	3.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Mother Tongue: 20% Sample Data, 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-333, Table 4.

Many researchers have shown that the situation of Francophones outside Quebec depends largely on their concentration. Joy (1967) was one of the first to show that the "apparent assimilation" of the French population was inversely related to the percentage of the population they represented. Lachapelle and Henripin (1982) demonstrated similar results, concluding that language shift was inversely related to the percentage of Francophones in the population. A greater number and concentration of Francophones in a given area lends itself to more French schools and a greater degree of linguistic endogamy, which promotes the maintenance of the French language and culture.

Table 2.4 shows Francophone youth living in census divisions where Francophones have fairly strong representation, that is, where they represent at least 10% of the population. The percentage of Francophones ranges from 10.2 in Prince County, Prince Edward Island, to 95.4 in Madawaska County, New Brunswick. Five census divisions are majority Francophone, that is, Francophones comprise more than half of the population.

Francophone youth in areas with larger concentrations of French speakers are likely to have greater possibilities for the use and maintenance of their language. Outside Quebec, 71% of Francophone youth live in areas where Francophones represent 10% or more of the population. Just over one in four (27%) Francophone youth live in census divisions where Francophones are in the majority.

In Prince County, Prince Edward Island, home to almost three-quarters of Francophones in the province, 10% of the population is Francophone. In Nova Scotia, four counties are characterized by strong representation of Francophones, with the most favorable (35%) in Digby County, where approximately 2,100 Francophone youth were living in 1991. These four counties include 64% of the Francophone youth of the province. Seven adjacent counties in New Brunswick have strong representation of the French mother tongue population. Madawaska, Gloucester, Kent and Restigouche Counties are all majority Francophone, while three other counties are majority Anglophone with a fairly high proportion of Francophones. The largest concentration of Francophone youth is in Gloucester County (27,000). The vast majority of the Francophone youth in New Brunswick (95%) live in areas with strong French speaking representation.

Table 2.4 Francophone Youth Living in Census Divisions where French Mother Tongue Population has Strong Representation, Canada Outside Quebec, 1991

Region	Francophone Youth	French Mother Tongue Population	Total Population	% Francophone
Prince Edward Island				
Total	1,030	4,370	42,945	10.2
Prince County	1,030	4,370	42,945	10.2
Nova Scotia				
Total	5,120	21,145	81,165	26.1
Yarmouth County	1,500	6,970	27,605	25.2
Digby County	2,125	7,300	21,045	34.7
Inverness County	795	3,435	21,355	16.1
Richmond County	700	3,440	11,160	30.8
New Brunswick				
Total	81,460	228,705	379,120	60.3
Westmoreland County	14,845	48,325	113,060	42.7
Kent County	8,480	24,430	31,415	77.8
Northumberland County	5,635	14,790	52,475	28.2
Victoria County	3,595	9,285	20,585	45.1
Madawaska County	12,525	34,375	36,040	95.4
Restigouche County	8,990	24,240	38,165	63.5
Gloucester County	27,390	73,260	87,380	83.8
Ontario				
Total	104,675	329,495	1,243,955	26.5
Stormont Dundas & Glengarry	7,890	27,290	106,200	25.7
Prescott and Russell Un. Counties	16,920	46,820	65,735	71.2
Ottawa-Carleton Reg. Mun.	35,360	120,580	671,345	18.0
Nipissing District	6,765	23,225	83,435	27.8
Sudbury District	2,805	8,790	26,105	33.7
Sudbury Regional Mun.	15,300	48,000	159,720	30.1
Timiskaming District	3,110	9,885	38,475	25.7
Cochrane District	16,525	44,905	92,940	48.3
Manitoba				
Total	3,590	10,835	62,235	17.4
Division 2	3,075	8,765	43,810	20.0
Division 4	260	1,085	10,415	10.4
Division 10	255	985	8,010	12.3
Saskatchewan				
Total	305	2,135	17,395	12.3
Division 3	305	2,135	17,395	12.3
Alberta				
Total	1,480	4,775	42,725	11.2
Division 12	1,480	4,775	42,725	11.2

Note: (1) Strong representation refers to Census Divisions in which the number of Francophones is at least 10% of the total population.

(2) Francophones do not have strong representation in any of the census divisions in Newfoundland, British Columbia or the territories.

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

In Ontario, eight census divisions located in north and east Ontario have strong French-speaking representation, but only one (Prescott and Russell United Counties) is majority French speaking. Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality is the area with the greatest number of Francophone youth (35,000), followed by Prescott and Russell (17,000), Cochrane District (17,000) and the Sudbury Regional Municipality (15,000). In total, 72% of Ontario Francophone youth live in these eight census divisions.

In the western provinces, five census divisions have a strong representation of Francophones. Divisions 2, 4, and 10, located in southern Manitoba, include several rural municipalities with a sizeable proportion of Francophones. The largest (Division 2) is home to 24% of the Francophone youth in the province. In Saskatchewan, Division 3, which borders the state of Montana, is 12% Francophone. Francophones comprise 11% of the population in Division 12, located in north-east Alberta.

In British Columbia and the territories, all Francophone youth live in census divisions where Francophones comprise less than 10% of the population.

2.3 Substantial Decline in Francophone Youth, 1971-1991

The two decades between 1971 and 1991 witnessed a considerable decline in the number of Francophone youth living outside Quebec. While the total number of Francophones increased by 5% to one million, the Francophone youth population declined by 35%, from 425,000 to 278,000. Every province experienced a decrease in the number of Francophone youth. Only in the Yukon, where Francophones number just over 200, was there an increase over the twenty year period.

For most provinces the Francophone youth population declined both between 1971 and 1981, and between 1981 and 1991. However, Alberta and British Columbia experienced increases in the first decade of the twenty year period and declines in the second decade. The Alberta decline in the most recent decade was especially pronounced.

The most substantial percentage declines occurred in Saskatchewan (down 70%), Prince Edward Island (61%) and Manitoba (52%). Declines in the number of Francophone youth were most notable in Ontario (75,000) and New Brunswick (32,000), the two provinces where they are most numerous, followed by Manitoba (14,000) and Saskatchewan (8,000).

Table 2.5 Francophone Youth in Provinces Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991

	1971	1981	1991	Change in No. 1971-1991	% Change 1971-1991
Newfoundland	1,585	1,050	810	-775	-48.9
Prince Edward Island	3,245	1,950	1,260	-1,985	-61.2
Nova Scotia	14,920	11,290	8,020	-6,900	-46.2
New Brunswick	117,835	106,695	85,660	-32,175	-27.3
Ontario	219,800	183,800	144,930	-74,870	-34.1
Manitoba	26,580	18,375	12,800	-13,780	-51.8
Saskatchewan	11,600	6,785	3,450	-8,150	-70.3
Alberta	18,320	23,710	12,500	-5,820	-31.8
British Columbia	10,525	10,605	8,325	-2,200	-20.9
Yukon	125	145	230	105	84.0
Northwest Territories	420	400	330	-90	-21.4
Canada less Quebec	424,955	364,805	278,315	-146,640	-34.5

Sources: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Table 2.6 Non-Francophone Youth in Provinces Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991

	1971	1981	1991	Change in No. 1971-1991	% Change 1971-1991
Newfoundland	297,225	280,085	228,790	-68,435	-23.0
Prince Edward Island	52,965	51,885	47,690	-5,275	-10.0
Nova Scotia	374,480	350,500	310,850	-63,630	-17.0
New Brunswick	211,595	202,885	177,195	-34,400	-16.3
Ontario	3,376,185	3,292,430	3,329,785	-46,400	-1.4
Manitoba	442,030	408,650	385,425	-56,605	-12.8
Saskatchewan	433,445	414,815	371,510	-61,935	-14.3
Alberta	799,335	993,635	959,470	160,135	20.0
British Columbia	985,720	1,065,790	1,089,975	104,255	10.6
Yukon	9,540	10,510	10,475	935	9.8
Northwest Territories	20,945	25,170	28,645	7,700	36.8
Canada less Quebec	7,003,465	7,096,355	6,939,810	-63,655	-0.9

Sources: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

How does the change in the number of Francophone youth compare with the change for non-Francophone youth over the same twenty-year period? While the number of Francophone youth declined considerably between 1971 and 1991, the number of non-Francophone youth outside Quebec declined slightly (1%). In New Brunswick, Francophone youth declined by 27%, compared to 16% for non-

Francophone youth, while in Ontario, Francophone youth experienced a decline of 34% compared to a 1% decrease in non-Francophones. Alberta and British Columbia experienced an increase in non-Francophone youth, but declines in Francophone youth.

2.4 Declines in Most Census Metropolitan Areas

Approximately 37% of Francophone youth outside Quebec were living in a census metropolitan area (CMA) in 1991. This compares to 59% of the non-Francophone youth population. In the CMAs, the largest concentrations of Francophone youth were found in the Ontario part of Ottawa-Hull (40,000), in Sudbury (15,000), in Toronto (13,000) and in Winnipeg (8,000). All other CMAs had less than 5,000 Francophones, with the smallest populations found in St. John's, Regina, Thunder Bay and Saskatoon, each of which had less than 1,000 Francophone youth.

Table 2.7 Francophone Youth in Census Metropolitan Areas Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991

	1971	1981	1991	Change in No. 1971 to 1991	% Change 1971 to 1991
Calgary	1,575	5,710	2,695	1,120	71.1
Edmonton	6,680	8,465	4,430	-2,250	-33.7
Halifax	2,215	2,190	1,875	-340	-15.3
Hamilton	3,245	2,940	2,080	-1,165	-35.9
Kitchener	1,625	1,565	1,250	-375	-23.1
London	835	985	1,080	245	29.3
Oshawa	1,255	1,145	1,200	-55	-4.4
Ottawa-Hull (Ont. part)	44,590	44,270	39,690	-4,900	-11.0
Regina	690	545	570	-120	-17.4
Saint John N.B.	2,705	2,035	1,055	-1,650	-61.0
Saskatoon	910	1,025	815	-95	-10.4
St.Catharines-Niagara	7,250	5,085	3,275	-3,975	-54.8
St.John's NFLD.	130	190	155	25	19.2
Sudbury	27,020	20,830	15,135	-11,885	-44.0
Thunder Bay	635	960	655	20	3.1
Toronto	15,460	13,790	12,530	-2,930	-19.0
Vancouver	4,595	4,630	3,715	-880	-19.2
Victoria	640	920	1,125	485	75.8
Windsor	7,475	4,010	2,575	-4,900	-65.6
Winnipeg	12,180	10,115	8,215	-3,965	-32.6
Total	141,710	131,405	104,120	-37,590	-26.5

Source: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Table 2.8 Non-Francophone Youth in Census Metropolitan Areas Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991

	1971	1981	1991	Change in No. 1971-1991	% Change 1971-1991
Calgary	198,630	255,245	271,865	73,235	36.9
Edmonton	244,860	286,655	313,395	68,535	28.0
Halifax	109,275	116,975	111,325	2,050	1.9
Hamilton	226,095	212,425	199,280	-26,815	-11.9
Kitchener	107,850	120,825	130,920	23,070	21.4
London	131,585	112,925	132,665	1,080	0.8
Oshawa	56,675	65,245	86,930	30,255	53.4
Ottawa-Hull (Ont. part)	182,925	170,880	194,680	11,755	6.4
Regina	68,670	72,420	72,340	3,670	5.3
Saint John N.B.	48,980	47,370	44,420	-4,560	-9.3
Saskatoon	61,725	67,930	81,325	19,600	31.8
St.Catharines-Niagara	133,925	115,065	117,010	-16,915	-12.6
St.John's NFLD.	70,415	71,730	66,965	-3,450	-4.9
Sudbury	56,720	46,585	42,390	-14,330	-25.3
Thunder Bay	51,765	48,330	41,930	-9,835	-19.0
Toronto	1,154,415	1,150,675	1,299,635	145,220	12.6
Vancouver	460,085	458,825	513,660	53,575	11.6
Victoria	80,545	78,675	84,840	4,295	5.3
Windsor	115,965	96,990	89,645	-26,320	-22.7
Winnipeg	234,490	222,730	218,925	-15,565	-6.6
Total	3,795,595	3,818,500	4,114,145	318,550	8.4

Sources: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

While Canada's census metropolitan areas were generally growing in the two decades between 1971 and 1991, the Francophone youth population declined. There was a 27% decrease in Francophone youth living in the CMAs outside Quebec from 142,000 to 104,000. Most CMAs experienced a loss of Francophone youth over the two decades. The decline in the number of Francophone youth was most substantial in Sudbury (12,000), followed by Ottawa-Hull (4,900) and Windsor (4,900).

Of the twenty CMAs outside Quebec, five of them experienced an increase in Francophone youth. The most substantial increases were in Calgary and Victoria where the number of Francophones increased by more than 40% (1,100 and 500 respectively).

The number of non-Francophone youth grew in the majority of CMAs outside Quebec, with the most substantial increases occurring in Toronto (145,000), Calgary (73,000), Edmonton (69,000) and Vancouver (54,000). Non-Francophone youth in CMAs outside Quebec increased by 8% between 1971 and 1991.

2.5 Place of Birth - Francophone Youth Outside Quebec

Information on place of birth of Francophone youth can provide a global perspective on the impact of geographic mobility on this population. A comparison of the province of birth of young Francophones with their province of residence in 1991, shows the results of migration over the twenty-five year period since 1966.

Table 2.9 Place of Birth, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991

	Total		Born in Province of Residence		Born in Quebec		Born Elsewhere in Canada		Born Outside Canada	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Newfoundland	805	100.0	385	47.8	250	31.1	105	13.0	65	8.1
Prince Edward Island	1,260	100.0	1,030	81.7	65	5.2	160	12.7	5	0.4
Nova Scotia	8,020	100.0	6,265	78.1	925	11.5	710	8.9	120	1.5
New Brunswick	85,655	100.0	77,690	90.7	4,100	4.8	2,710	3.2	1,155	1.3
Ontario	144,930	100.0	118,095	81.5	18,600	12.8	4,125	2.8	4,110	2.8
Manitoba	12,805	100.0	11,120	86.8	620	4.8	860	6.7	205	1.6
Saskatchewan	3,445	100.0	2,690	78.1	295	8.6	385	11.2	75	2.2
Alberta	12,500	100.0	7,415	59.3	2,270	18.2	2,305	18.4	510	4.1
British Columbia	8,325	100.0	3,165	38.0	2,630	31.6	1,775	21.3	755	9.1
Yukon	225	100.0	85	37.8	70	31.1	55	24.4	15	6.7
Northwest Territories	330	100.0	80	24.2	150	45.5	95	28.8	5	1.5
Total	278,295	100.0	228,020	81.9	29,975	10.8	13,280	4.8	7,020	2.5

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

In some provinces and territories, the percentage of Francophone youth born outside the province is quite substantial. In 1991, less than half of the youth living in Newfoundland and British Columbia were actually born in those provinces. Only 24% of the youth who were residents of the Northwest Territories were born there. New Brunswick is the province with the highest percentage of youth who are natives of that province (91%), followed by Manitoba (87%), Ontario and Prince Edward Island (both 82%).

Newfoundland, the two territories and British Columbia are the provinces with the highest percentage of their Francophone youth populations born in Quebec. In the latter province, which has a much larger Francophone youth population than Newfoundland or the territories, almost one-third were born in Quebec.

A sizeable proportion of the Francophone youth populations of Alberta, British Columbia and the territories was born elsewhere in Canada. For example, 21% of the Francophone youth in British Columbia was born elsewhere in Canada.

In absolute terms, Ontario has the largest number of Francophone youth born in Quebec (18,600), followed by New Brunswick (4,100) and British Columbia (2,600). While some of the migration behavior apparent in Table 2.9 is attributable to independent moves by young adults, often in search of better education or occupation opportunities, a fair proportion is family migration. For example, of the 30,000 youth born in Quebec, approximately 60% were under 20 years of age in 1991 and 39% were under 15.

2.6 Parents of Francophone Youth Often Born in Another Province

The migration characteristics of the parents of Francophone youth living outside Quebec can provide an indication of whether Francophone youth come from families that have a long history in the province or from new arrivals. In some cases, families with a long history in the province may be more resistant to the forces of assimilation, since they may have an extended family context and community that promotes the maintenance of French. On the other hand, new arrivals to a province may have to look to other sources (e.g. work, friends) to use French.

The 1991 Census enables us to analyse families where both husband and wife were living in the same household. Of the 278,300 Francophone youth living outside Quebec, 198,200 (71%) were living as children in husband-wife families in 1991. There is considerable variation between provinces in the percentage of these young people with both parents born in their province of residence. Eighty-three percent of New Brunswick Francophone youth have parents that were born in New Brunswick, followed by Manitoba (78%) and Nova Scotia (71%). In British Columbia, only 2% of youth live in the province where both parents were born, while in both Newfoundland and Alberta, 31% of youth live in such circumstances.

The percentage of youth having one parent born in their province of residence is considerably higher in most cases. For example, 97% of Francophone youth in New Brunswick were living in the province where at least one of their parents was born, while 91% of those in Manitoba and 84% in Nova Scotia were in this category. At the other end of the migration spectrum, only 13% of Francophone youth in British Columbia were living in the province of birth of one of their parents. This is an indication of the fairly recent migration of Francophones to the most western Canadian province.

In total, 81% of Francophone youth living outside Quebec reside in a province where at least one parent was born, while 61% live in a province where both parents were born.

Table 2.10 Number and Percentage Living in the Province Where Both Parents Were Born, Francophone Youth Outside Quebec, 1991

Province	Number	%
Newfoundland	185	31.1
Prince Edward Island	695	68.5
Nova Scotia	4,290	71.2
New Brunswick	55,600	82.5
Ontario	56,760	52.0
Manitoba	7,605	78.2
Saskatchewan	1,520	53.6
Alberta	2,860	31.2
British Columbia	90	1.7
Yukon	-	-
Northwest Territories	-	-
Canada less Quebec	129,605	61.2

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Table 2.11 Number and Percentage Living in the Province Where At Least One Parent Was Born, Francophone Youth Outside Quebec, 1991

Province	Number	%
Newfoundland	235	39.5
Prince Edward Island	825	81.3
Nova Scotia	5,060	84.0
New Brunswick	65,365	97.0
Ontario	82,950	76.0
Manitoba	8,845	91.0
Saskatchewan	1,985	70.0
Alberta	4,585	50.0
British Columbia	690	13.0
Yukon	25	14.7
Northwest Territories	25	10.4
Canada less Quebec	170,590	80.6

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

2.7 Quebec is the Birthplace of Many Parents of Francophone Youth

Recent migrants from Quebec are parents to many of the Francophone youth in other provinces and territories. In fact, a large proportion of the Francophone youth in some provinces have parents that were born in Quebec, reflecting migration from that province to the rest of Canada. The phenomenon is less prevalent in New Brunswick and Manitoba, provinces which have not gained much population through migration in recent decades, but more evident in Newfoundland, Ontario, the provinces west of Manitoba and the Territories. Approximately 20,000 Francophone youth outside Quebec were living in husband-wife families in which both parents had been born in Quebec.

A substantial percentage (35%) of the Francophone youth in Ontario have at least one parent born in Quebec. The importance of migration from Quebec is also evident in the substantial percentage of youth with parents born in Quebec who live in Newfoundland, Alberta, British Columbia and the Territories. In British Columbia, the beneficiary of considerable interprovincial migration in recent years, 57% of Francophone youth are from families where at least one of the parents was born in Quebec.

Approximately 55,000 Francophone youth outside Quebec were in families where at least one of the parents was born in Quebec.

Table 2.12 Number and Percentage With Both Parents Born in Quebec, Francophone Youth Outside Quebec, 1991

Province	Number	%
Newfoundland	255	42.9
Prince Edward Island	55	5.4
Nova Scotia	475	7.9
New Brunswick	1,350	2.0
Ontario	13,860	12.7
Manitoba	245	2.5
Saskatchewan	335	11.8
Alberta	1,690	18.4
British Columbia	1,410	26.5
Yukon	50	29.4
Northwest Territories	120	50.0
Canada less Quebec	19,845	9.4

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Table 2.13 Number and Percentage With At Least One Parent Born in Quebec, Francophone Youth Outside Quebec, 1991

Province	Number	%
Newfoundland	325	54.6
Prince Edward Island	135	13.3
Nova Scotia	990	16.4
New Brunswick	7,010	10.4
Ontario	38,420	35.2
Manitoba	700	7.2
Saskatchewan	695	24.5
Alberta	3,465	37.8
British Columbia	3,040	57.3
Yukon	110	64.7
Northwest Territories	165	68.8
Canada less Quebec	55,055	26.0

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Thus, Francophone families in some provinces have not been in the province for generations, but are relatively new arrivals. In total, 9% of Francophone youth outside Quebec have both parents born in Quebec, while 26% have at least one of their parents born in Quebec.

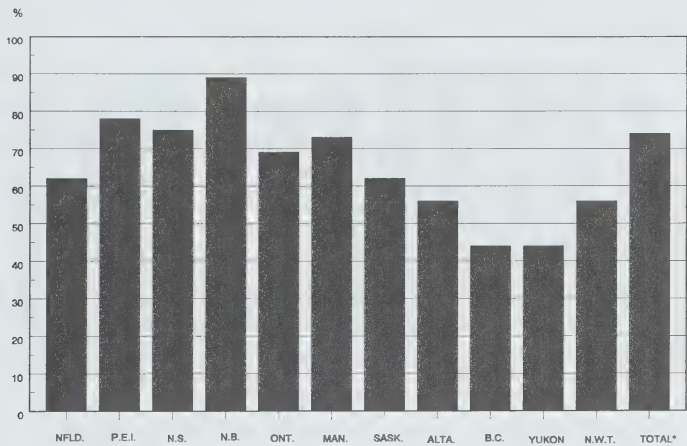
2.8 Fewer French Mother Tongue Parents in 1991

About three quarters (74%) of Francophone youth outside Quebec who live in two-parent families are in a situation where both parents are Francophone. Such families have a far greater tendency to speak French at home than families where parents have different mother tongues. Exogamy, the tendency to form a union with a non-Francophone spouse, is often cited as one of the main reasons for language shift (Castonguay, 1983).

The percentage of Francophone youth in families where both parents are Francophone varies considerably between provinces. In British Columbia, less than half (44%) of the youth living in two-parent families are in situations where both parents have French mother tongue. In fact, the percentage of such families in all of the provinces west of Quebec, as well as in Newfoundland, is lower than the average. In New Brunswick, 89% of the Francophone youth are from families where both parents have French mother tongue.

The linguistic make-up of the families of Francophone youth changed considerably between 1971 and 1991. The incidence of exogamy increased during this period, resulting in a greater percentage of families where parents had different mother tongues. The percentage of Francophone youth living in two-parent families where both parents had French mother tongue declined from 92% to 74%. A decrease in the percentage of youth in families with two French mother tongue parents occurred in every province and in the two territories.

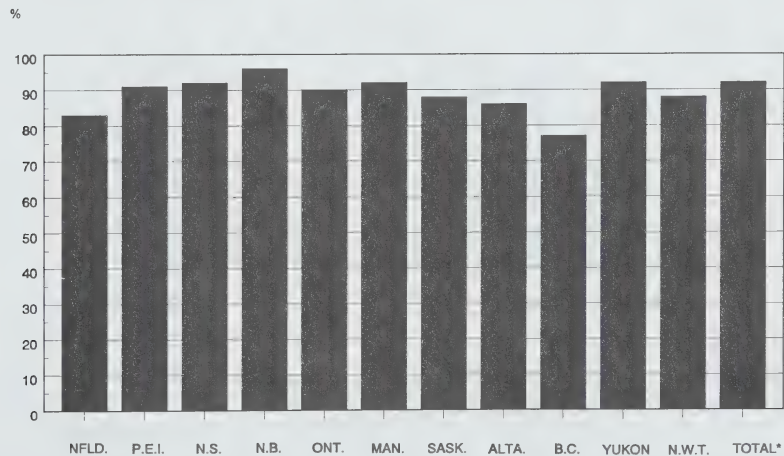
Chart 2.3 Percentage in Husband-Wife Families with Two French Mother Tongue Parents, Francophone Youth Outside Quebec, 1991



* Canada less Quebec

Note: French mother tongue parents includes multiple responses.

Chart 2.4 Percentage in Husband-Wife Families with Two French Mother Tongue Parents, Francophone Youth Outside Quebec, 1971



* Canada less Quebec

Sources: 1971 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

2.9 Most Francophone Youth can Speak English

A strong majority of Francophone youth (74%) living outside Quebec are able to speak English well enough to conduct a conversation. Only in New Brunswick is there a substantial proportion (50%) unable to speak English. The concentration of the Francophone population in the north and east of the province, where they often represent a majority, is undoubtedly one of the reasons for this result. The percentage able to speak English in other provinces is very high, ranging from 82% in Ontario to 96% in British Columbia. An ability to speak English was reported by at least 90% of Francophone youth in each of the provinces west of Ontario.

A sizeable proportion of Francophone youth (21%) speak English most often at home, while a further 5% reported speaking both English and French at home¹. The lowest rate of language transfer among Francophone youth was found in New Brunswick (5%), followed by Nova Scotia (23%), Ontario and the Yukon. In Alberta and British Columbia, more than half of Francophone youth speak English most often at home.

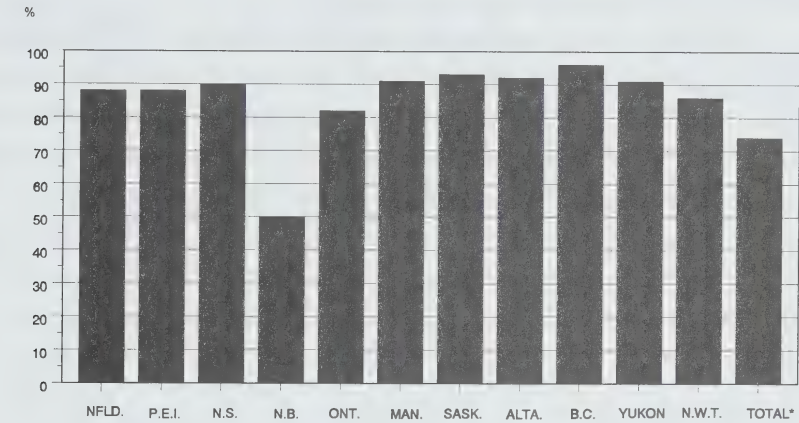
Table 2.14 Number and Percentage Able to Speak English, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991

Province	Number	%
Newfoundland	715	88.3
Prince Edward Island	1,105	87.7
Nova Scotia	7,255	90.5
New Brunswick	43,105	50.3
Ontario	170,530	82.3
Manitoba	11,705	91.4
Saskatchewan	3,200	92.8
Alberta	13,495	91.9
British Columbia	8,665	95.9
Yukon	205	91.1
Northwest Territories	285	87.7
Canada less Quebec	206,355	74.1

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

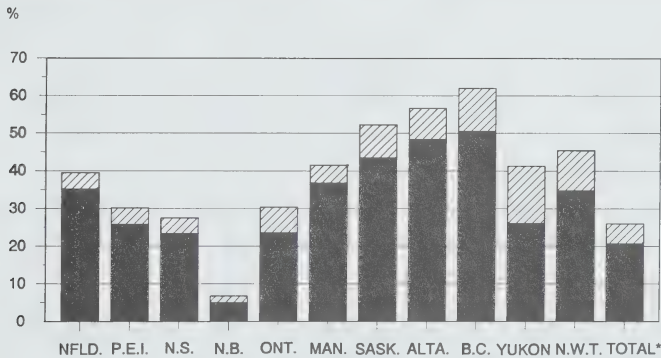
¹ Note that according to the instructions in the census guide, two languages were to be reported for home language only if they were spoken equally often.

Chart 2.5 Percentage Able to Speak English, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991



*Canada less Quebec

Chart 2.6 Percentage Speaking English Most Often at Home or Speaking English and French About Equally, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991



*Canada less Quebec

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Table 2.15 Number and Percentage Able to Speak English, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1971

Province	Number	%
Newfoundland	1,265	79.8
Prince Edward Island	2,680	82.6
Nova Scotia	12,265	82.2
New Brunswick	49,560	42.1
Ontario	162,680	74.0
Manitoba	23,955	90.1
Saskatchewan	10,920	94.2
Alberta	16,665	91.0
British Columbia	9,730	92.4
Yukon	120	96.0
Northwest Territories	370	87.1
Canada less Quebec	290,210	68.3

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Table 2.16 Number and Percentage Speaking English Most Often at Home, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991

Province	English		English and French	
	Number	%	Number	%
Newfoundland	285	35.2	35	4.3
Prince Edward Island	325	25.8	55	4.4
Nova Scotia	1,880	23.4	325	4.1
New Brunswick	4,350	5.1	1,490	1.7
Ontario	34,190	23.6	9,825	6.8
Manitoba	4,715	36.8	605	4.7
Saskatchewan	1,500	43.5	305	8.8
Alberta	6,055	48.4	1,040	8.3
British Columbia	4,200	50.5	955	11.5
Yukon	60	26.1	35	15.2
Northwest Territories	115	34.8	35	10.6
Canada less Quebec	57,685	20.7	14,720	5.3

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

2.10 More Francophone Youth Speak Two Official Languages

The period between 1971 and 1991 was one in which English expanded in many of the cultural media outside Quebec, with many more English television and radio stations. The period was also characterized by better access to French television and other cultural media in French, particularly in some areas of the country. Over the last two-decade period, the percentage of Francophone youth able to speak both English and French rose from 68% to 71%, while the percentage speaking only French declined from 32% to 26%. A small percentage of Francophone youth (3%) reported being able to speak only English at the time of the 1991 Census².

Table 2.17 Knowledge of Official Languages, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1971 and 1991

Official Language	1971		1991	
	Number(1)	%	Number	%
English only	-	-	9,030	3.2
French only	134,760	31.7	71,905	25.8
Both English & French	290,210	68.3	197,325	70.9
Neither English nor French	-	-	50	0.0
Total	424,970	100.0	278,300	100.0
Francophone Youth Under 15 Years				
English only	-	-	4,505	2.9
French only	110,235	43.9	59,305	38.0
Both English & French	140,765	56.1	92,315	59.1
Neither English nor French	-	-	40	0.0
Total	251,095	100.0	156,165	100.0
Francophone Youth 15-24 Years				
English only	-	-	4,525	3.7
French only	24,525	14.1	12,600	10.3
Both English & French	149,445	85.9	105,010	86.0
Neither English nor French	-	-	10	0.0
Total	173,965	100.0	122,130	100.0

(1) Note that the edit and imputation procedure used for the 1971 Census made it impossible for Francophones to appear on the final data base with a knowledge of only English. They were imputed as bilingual in 1971.

Source: 1971 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations

²These respondents would have been imputed as bilingual in 1971.

The percentage of Francophone youth outside Quebec who are able to speak both official languages varies considerably by age group. By the early adult years, the vast majority can speak English. For the older youth (aged 15-24), 86% can speak both languages, compared to 59% for those under 15. In addition, a slightly higher percentage of the older group speak only English.

Between 1971 and 1991, the percentage speaking both official languages in the older group rose slightly, while there was a more substantial increase in bilingualism for those under 15 years of age.

2.11 More English-French Couples, but Greater Tendency to Pass French to Children as Mother Tongue

The tendency to marry outside the language group has a considerable impact on the languages spoken by the next generation. Table 2.18 shows the family situation of youth with French mother tongue mothers (in husband-wife families) outside Quebec. In 1971, 92,000 youth of French mother tongue mothers (21%), had fathers with English mother tongue. By 1991, the number had risen to 104,000 (including multiples) and the percentage had risen to 35%. Thus, the propensity of the French mother tongue mothers outside Quebec to be married to Anglophones rose considerably.

One indicator of the vitality of a language is the tendency of mothers to pass that language to their children as mother tongue. The table shows the mother tongue assumed by children of French mother tongue mothers in 1971 and 1991. Also shown is the mother tongue of the father, as well as specific data for the youngest age group (0-4 years of age).

It is apparent from this table that the number of youth outside Quebec with a French mother tongue mother has declined considerably. While 430,000 youth outside Quebec had a mother with French mother tongue in 1971, this number had fallen to 284,000 by 1991, due mainly to lower fertility. The tendency of children of these mothers to assume French mother tongue increased over the two-decade period. In 1991, 18% of the youngsters of English-French couples (with French mother) assumed French mother tongue (23% if multiple responses are included) compared to 10% in 1971. Youth of French-French couples assumed French as their mother tongue in 92% of cases, compared to 91% in 1971.

If we examine the 0-4 age group and particularly the tendency to pass French mother tongue to the children, we find that there has been an increase. The percentage of children who assume French mother tongue when both parents are French rose from 93% in 1971 to 95% in 1991. When the father was English, 29% of children assumed French mother tongue in 1991 (including English-French responses), compared to only 13% in 1971.

Table 2.18 Youth with French Mother Tongue Mothers Outside Quebec by Mother Tongue of Fathers, showing Mother Tongue and Age Group of Youth, 1971 and 1991

Mother Tongue of Father	Mother Tongue of Youth											
	Total	%	English	%	French	%	Non- official	%	English and French	%	Other Multiple	%
1991												
Total	284,295	100.0	100,925	35.5	172,905	60.8	1,005	0.4	8,655	3.0	800	0.3
English	98,795	100.0	75,960	76.9	17,510	17.7	65	0.1	5,210	5.3	50	0.1
French	165,570	100.0	12,685	7.7	151,540	91.5	140	0.1	1,190	0.7	20	0.0
Non-official	14,835	100.0	10,290	69.4	2,830	19.1	680	4.6	705	4.8	330	2.2
English and French	3,425	100.0	1,140	33.3	845	24.7	0	0.0	1,435	41.9	0	0.0
Other Multiple	1,670	100.0	850	50.9	185	11.1	120	7.2	115	6.9	395	23.7
Age 0-4												
Total	58,775	100.0	20,805	35.4	34,305	58.4	155	0.3	3,215	5.5	300	0.5
English	24,240	100.0	17,120	70.6	4,750	19.6	10	0.0	2,330	9.6	25	0.1
French	30,290	100.0	1,425	4.7	28,535	94.2	0	0.0	335	1.1	5	0.0
Non-official	2,965	100.0	1,780	60.0	730	24.6	120	4.0	180	6.1	160	5.4
English and French	845	100.0	260	30.8	255	30.2	0	0.0	335	39.6	0	0.0
Other Multiple	430	100.0	220	51.2	35	8.1	25	5.8	30	7.0	120	27.9
1971												
Total	430,070	100.0	129,275	30.1	298,505	69.4	2,290	0.5				
English	92,270	100.0	81,915	89.9	9,260	10.0	100	0.1				
French	316,080	100.0	29,495	9.3	286,380	90.6	210	0.1				
Non-official	21,715	100.0	16,870	77.7	2,865	13.2	1,985	9.1				
Age 0-4												
Total	83,365	100.0	26,155	31.4	56,575	67.9	635	0.8				
English	21,005	100.0	18,215	86.7	2,765	13.2	30	0.1				
French	57,280	100.0	4,150	7.2	53,075	92.7	50	0.1				
Non-official	5,085	100.0	3,790	74.5	740	14.6	555	10.9				

Note: Includes only Husband-Wife Families.

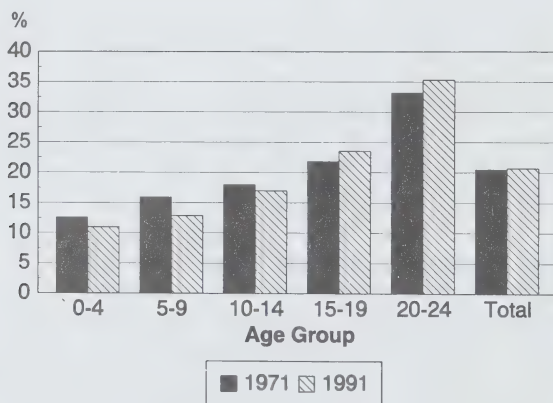
Source: 1971 and 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

2.12 By Their Early Twenties, 35% of Francophone Youth Outside Quebec Shift to English

Many Francophone youth have shifted to English home language by the time they reach their early twenties. In 1991, the percentage shifting to English rose from 11% for those in the youngest age group to 35% for those aged 20-24. The latter age group often coincides with the age at which youth leave home.

The analysis of changes over the two decade period between 1971 and 1991 shows interesting differences between age groups. The youngest age groups underwent a decline in language shift while the two oldest groups experienced an increase. In 1971, 22% of the 15-19 age group and 33% of the 20-24 age group had shifted to English, while by 1991 these figures had risen to 24% and 35% respectively. The total shifting to English (21%) did not change over the twenty year period.

Chart 2.7 Language Shift From French to English, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1971 and 1991



Note: The 1991 figures for language shift were calculated using French responses to the mother tongue question as the denominator and English responses for the home language question as the numerator (see definitions).

Source: 1971 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

The tendency to shift to English varies considerably between provinces. In New Brunswick, 5% of the Francophone youth speak English most often at home. At the other end of the spectrum, about half of those in British Columbia have English home language. In general, language shift to English is highest in the western provinces.

Table 2.19 Language Shift from French to English, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991

Province	Percentage
Newfoundland	35.2
Prince Edward Island	25.8
Nova Scotia	23.4
New Brunswick	5.1
Ontario	23.6
Manitoba	36.8
Saskatchewan	43.5
Alberta	48.4
British Columbia	50.5
Yukon	26.1
Northwest Territories	34.8
Canada less Quebec	20.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Language Retention and Transfer, 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 94-319, Table 2.

2.13 Ethnic Origin of French Mother Tongue Youth

In terms of ethnic origin, Francophone youth outside Quebec are a fairly homogenous group, with almost three quarters (206,000) having only French as their ethnic origin. This homogeneity is one characteristic that differentiates Francophone youth outside Quebec from their Anglophone counterparts in Quebec. Very few have an ethnic origin other than French only or a multiple response which includes French (such as British and French). For example, Asian and African origins account for only 2,100 Francophone youth outside Quebec and Carribean origins account for just 380.

Among the younger age groups there is, however, a greater diversity of ethnic origins. Reflecting the greater tendency of Francophones outside Quebec to marry non-Francophones, the percentage of youth aged 0-4 with a multiple ethnic origin is 27%, compared to 17% for the 15-19 age group and 19% for those aged 20-24.

Table 2.20 Ethnic Origin and Age Group, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1991

	Age Group											
	Total No.	%	0-4	%	5-9	%	10-14	%	15-19	%	20-24	%
British*	5,640	2.0	915	1.9	915	1.8	1,005	1.8	1,050	1.8	1,750	2.8
French**	206,270	74.1	33,440	67.7	38,050	74.0	42,120	76.0	45,610	77.8	47,050	74.1
Other European	2,615	0.9	355	0.7	340	0.7	425	0.8	595	1.0	900	1.4
Asian and African	2,145	0.8	430	0.9	365	0.7	470	0.8	410	0.7	470	0.7
Latin, Central and South America	105	0.0	30	0.1	20	0.0	30	0.1	15	0.0	15	0.0
Caribbean	380	0.1	65	0.1	85	0.2	100	0.2	55	0.1	80	0.1
Black	825	0.3	105	0.2	130	0.3	275	0.5	165	0.3	145	0.2
Aboriginal	1,860	0.7	310	0.6	320	0.6	300	0.5	430	0.7	500	0.8
Other Origins	3,070	1.1	550	1.1	595	1.2	550	1.0	515	0.9	865	1.4
Multiples	55,380	19.9	13,185	26.7	10,570	20.6	10,115	18.3	9,750	16.6	11,765	18.5
British and French	29,345	10.5	6,825	13.8	5,385	10.5	5,370	9.7	5,485	9.4	6,290	9.9
British and Other	1,550	0.6	350	0.7	360	0.7	240	0.4	250	0.4	350	0.6
British, French & Other	9,150	3.3	2,725	5.5	1,960	3.8	1,625	2.9	1,400	2.4	1,440	2.3
French and Other	255	0.1	50	0.1	70	0.1	45	0.1	20	0.0	70	0.1
Other Multiples	15,080	5.4	3,235	6.6	2,795	5.4	2,835	5.1	2,595	4.4	3,615	5.7
Total	278,300	100.0	49,380	100.0	51,400	100.0	55,390	100.0	58,595	100.0	63,535	100.0

* Includes respondents who reported two or more responses (e.g. English and Irish).

** Includes respondents who reported two or more responses (e.g. French and Acadian).

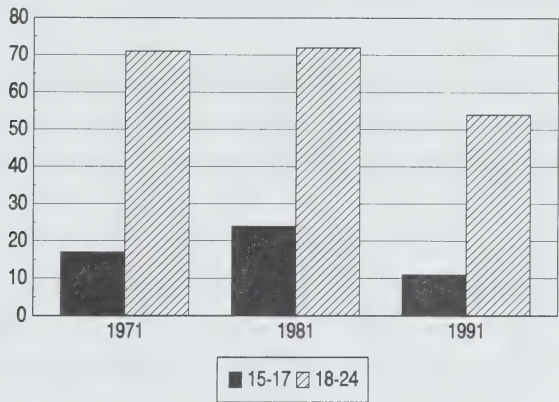
Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

2.14 More Francophone Youth Stay in School

The percentage of Francophone youth not in school declined in both the 15-17 and 18-24 age groups between 1971 and 1991. In 1971, 17% of those in the 15-17 age group were not attending school. After rising to 24% in 1981, the percentage out of school declined to 11% in 1991. The increased tendency to stay in school was consistent with the national trend toward increased school attendance in the 1980s. School attendance rates can be affected by many factors. Youth may perceive that they have better job prospects if they stay in school or they may have better opportunities for higher education. On the other hand, school attendance rates are often affected by the lack of jobs in the marketplace.

The percentage of Francophone youth not in school in the 18-24 age category rose slightly from 71% to 72% between 1971 and 1981, before declining to 54% in 1991. The greater tendency to stay in school coincides with an increase in educational attainment among Francophone youth.

Chart 2.8 Percentage not Attending School, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991



Source: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

2.15 Educational Attainment of Francophone Youth and Early "Post-Youth"

The analysis of educational attainment for youth and for the "post-youth" ages between 25 and 34 can provide a good indication of how the education situation of Francophones outside Quebec is evolving.³

Focussing on the age group 25-34 provides the opportunity to analyse, for the most part, completed education. Many of those in younger age groups are still in school. In 1991, 53% of Francophones in the age group 25-34 had either a university degree (14%) or some other post-secondary education (39%). At the other end of the education continuum, 4% had less than Grade 9 education.

³A table showing the educational attainment of Francophones and non-Francophones by province appears in the appendix (Table A.6).

Francophones in the age group 25-34 have slightly lower educational attainment than Anglophones. Four percent have less than Grade 9 education, compared to two percent of Anglophones and 14% have a university degree compared to 16% of Anglophones.

The comparison with the Allophone population shows a greater percentage of Allophones with less than Grade 9 education--8% compared to 4% for Francophones. It also shows a much higher percentage of Allophones with university degrees--20% compared to 14% for Francophones.

Differences between Francophones and Anglophones in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups are small but they generally indicate a slightly higher level of education for Anglophones. For example, 3% of Francophones aged 20-24 have less than Grade 9 education compared to 2% of Anglophones. However, 10% of Francophones in this age group have a university degree compared to 9% of Anglophones.

Table 2.21 Educational Attainment, Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1991

	Francophones		Anglophones		Allophones	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total						
Total	309,235	100.0	5,259,255	100.0	1,020,525	100.0
Age 15-19	58,595	100.0	1,196,310	100.0	181,715	100.0
Age 20-24	63,535	100.0	1,211,830	100.0	229,535	100.0
Age 25-34	187,105	100.0	2,851,115	100.0	609,270	100.0
Less than Grade 9						
Total	12,700	4.1	127,090	2.4	78,405	7.7
Age 15-19	2,545	4.3	38,525	3.2	13,210	7.3
Age 20-24	1,930	3.0	19,590	1.6	15,280	6.7
Age 25-34	8,220	4.4	68,970	2.4	49,920	8.2
Grades 9-13						
Total	152,630	49.4	2,605,890	49.5	428,225	42.0
Age 15-19	48,680	83.1	1,023,600	85.6	146,820	80.8
Age 20-24	25,090	39.5	477,375	39.4	81,585	35.5
Age 25-34	78,860	42.1	1,104,920	38.8	199,820	32.8
Some Post-secondary						
Total	110,550	35.7	1,975,410	37.6	368,345	36.1
Age 15-19	7,330	12.5	133,595	11.2	21,445	11.8
Age 20-24	29,940	47.1	606,565	50.1	110,230	48.0
Age 25-34	73,280	39.2	1,235,250	43.3	236,670	38.8
University Degree						
Total	33,355	10.8	550,870	10.5	145,545	14.3
Age 15-19	40	0.1	585	0.0	240	0.1
Age 20-24	6,570	10.3	108,310	8.9	22,440	9.8
Age 25-34	26,745	14.3	441,980	15.5	122,865	20.2

Note: Francophone includes those who reported French either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.

Anglophone includes those who reported English either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.

Allophone includes those who reported a non-official language either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

2.16 Higher Educational Attainment for Young Francophones

The 1970s and 1980s were characterized by a remarkable change in the educational attainment of young Francophones. The level of education of young Francophones outside Quebec rose considerably during the two decades. In the 25-34 age group, the percentage with less than Grade 9 education declined from 31% to 4%, with very substantial declines occurring during both the 1970s and 1980s. The proportion with less than Grade 9 education in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups also dropped markedly over the twenty year period.

Table 2.22 Educational Attainment, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1971, 1981 and 1991

	1971		1981		1991	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total						
Total	305,895	100.0	362,235	100.0	309,235	100.0
Age 15-19	90,870	100.0	89,150	100.0	58,595	100.0
Age 20-24	83,090	100.0	95,525	100.0	63,535	100.0
Age 25-34	131,935	100.0	177,560	100.0	187,105	100.0
Less than Grade 9						
Total	75,110	24.6	34,330	9.5	12,700	4.1
Age 15-19	17,570	19.3	6,625	7.4	2,545	4.3
Age 20-24	16,280	19.6	6,015	6.3	1,930	3.0
Age 25-34	41,265	31.3	21,690	12.2	8,220	4.4
Grades 9-13						
Total	167,800	54.9	200,435	55.3	152,630	49.4
Age 15-19	66,065	72.7	73,530	82.5	48,680	83.1
Age 20-24	43,155	51.9	51,170	53.6	25,090	39.5
Age 25-34	58,585	44.4	75,735	42.7	78,860	42.1
Some Post-secondary						
Total	51,185	16.7	101,395	28.0	110,550	35.7
Age 15-19	7,180	7.9	8,930	10.0	7,330	12.5
Age 20-24	19,530	23.5	32,970	34.5	29,940	47.1
Age 25-34	24,475	18.6	59,495	33.5	73,280	39.2
University Degree						
Total	11,795	3.9	26,075	7.2	33,355	10.8
Age 15-19	50	0.1	60	0.1	40	0.1
Age 20-24	4,130	5.0	5,380	5.6	6,570	10.3
Age 25-34	7,610	5.8	20,635	11.6	26,745	14.3

Source: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

At the other end of the education scale, the percentage of 25-34 year olds with a university degree rose from 6% to 14%, while those in the 20-24 age group doubled from 5% to 10%. Francophones in the "post-youth" category (25-34) with some post secondary education rose from 19% in 1971 to 39% in 1991, while increases also occurred in the 15-19 and 20-24 age categories.

2.17 Unemployment of Francophone Youth

In 1991, approximately 13,000 Francophone youth (aged 15-24), most of them in Ontario and New Brunswick, were unemployed. The unemployment rate refers to the unemployed labour force for a particular group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group. The unemployment rate for Francophone youth in these working ages was 16.2%.

The unemployment rate was generally lower in the western provinces and higher in the east. Saskatchewan had the lowest rate among the provinces (9.0%), followed by Alberta (11.1%) and Manitoba (11.9%). The highest unemployment rates were found in New Brunswick (25.3%), Prince Edward Island (23.0%) and Newfoundland (20.0%). Ontario, the home of the largest number of Francophone youth, had a rate (13.2%) which was somewhat lower than the average.

A comparison of the unemployment of Francophone youth with the rest of the youth population shows that the rate is higher for Francophones outside Quebec (16.2% compared to 15.4% for Allophones and 14.4% for Anglophones). The very high rate of unemployment among Francophone youth in New Brunswick (25%) is the main reason for the higher rate of unemployment at the national level. However, among the provinces the unemployment rate of Francophone youth is lower than their non-Francophone counterparts in all provinces except New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

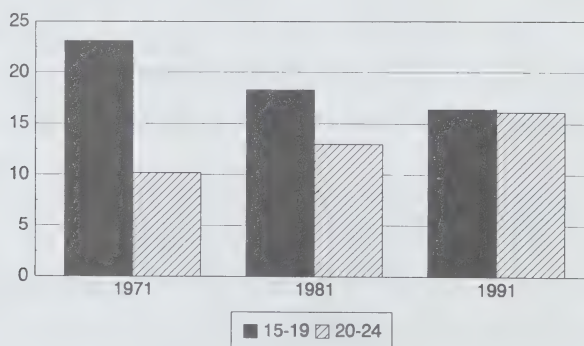
During the two decade period between 1971 and 1991, the unemployment rate of Francophone youth aged 15-19 declined from 23.1% to 16.4%. At the same time, the rate for those in the 20-24 age category rose from 10.2% to 16.1%. The decrease in the rate for the 15-19 age group and the increase for those aged 20-24 were consistent with national changes in the unemployment rate.

Table 2.23 Unemployed Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth (Aged 15-24) Living Outside Quebec, 1991

	Francophones		Anglophones		Allophones	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Newfoundland	35	20.0	19,785	38.3	90	38.3
Prince Edward Island	85	23.0	2,345	17.8	30	42.9
Nova Scotia	465	15.5	15,220	19.3	330	23.7
New Brunswick	5,170	25.3	9,970	21.2	190	28.4
Ontario	5,840	13.2	105,355	13.2	23,200	14.7
Manitoba	490	11.9	11,640	13.0	2,675	17.5
Saskatchewan	95	9.0	10,105	11.9	1,035	20.2
Alberta	485	11.1	27,160	11.5	4,050	15.3
British Columbia	445	13.8	38,095	14.6	6,430	15.2
Yukon	5	9.1	385	14.8	10	11.8
Northwest Territories	5	4.8	575	16.3	730	34.1
Canada less Quebec	13,135	16.2	240,630	14.4	38,750	15.4

- (1) Francophone includes those who reported French either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.
 Anglophone includes those who reported English either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.
 Allophone includes those who reported a non-official language either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.
- (2) These figures are weighted from the 20% sample file of the 1991 Census. In cases where figures are small the sampling variability is quite high.

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Chart 2.9 Percentage Unemployed, Francophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991

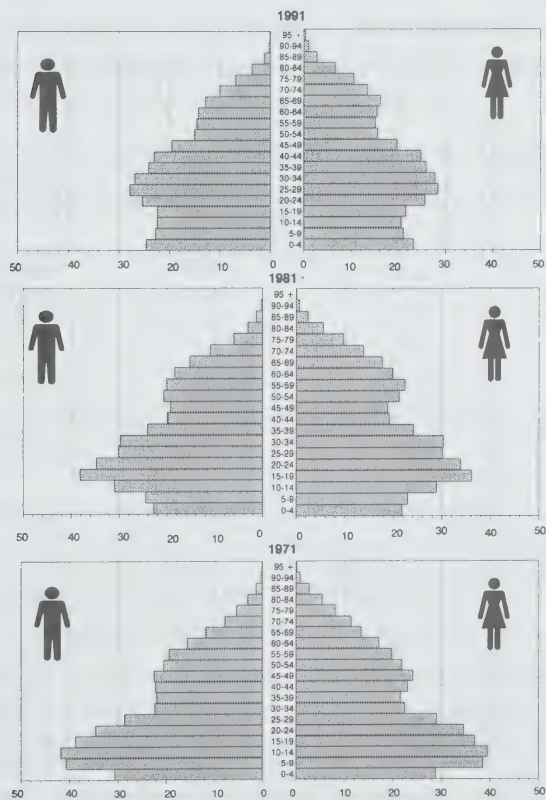
Source: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

3. Anglophone Youth in Quebec

3.1 Anglophones in Quebec - Fewer Youth, More Elderly

The age composition of the Anglophone population living in Quebec appears in Chart 3.1, which shows a breakdown by five year age groups for 1971, 1981 and 1991.

Chart 3.1 Population by Age Group and Sex, Anglophones Living in Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991 (in thousands)



Source: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

The large bulge in the chart for 1971 is indicative of the baby-boom population, although by 1991 the number of Anglophones in this generation still living in Quebec had been reduced considerably. The number declined in each of the ten-year intercensal periods. Migration to other provinces was an important reason for the reduction in the number of Anglophones in the baby boom cohort.

Between 1971 and 1991, the size of the population in each of the age groups involving Anglophone youth declined. Both the 5-9 and 10-14 year age groups dropped by almost 50% during the twenty year period. The combination of low fertility and migration to other provinces played a significant role in the decline. During the same two-decade period, there was an increase in the size of the population in each of the age groups between 30 and 44, a decrease in the population in each of the age groups between 45 and 64 and a marked increase in those in the elderly category (65 and over).

Table 3.1 Population by Age Group, Anglophones Living in Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991

	1971	1981	1991
Total	788,835	751,230	654,460
0-4	59,410	44,675	47,825
5-9	79,305	47,480	43,860
10-14	81,375	59,925	43,000
0-14	220,090	152,080	134,685
15-19	75,640	74,395	43,985
20-24	69,215	68,670	51,070
0-24	364,945	295,145	229,740
25-29	57,595	60,250	56,230
30-34	44,735	60,055	54,620
35-39	43,460	48,200	50,050
40-44	45,275	39,055	47,795
45-49	46,600	38,275	39,285
50-54	42,310	41,905	30,690
55-59	39,070	42,580	29,740
60-64	32,705	38,305	29,830
65 and over	72,140	87,460	86,480

Sources: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

The Anglophone population in Quebec is older than the Anglophone population in the rest of Canada. For example, in 1991, 35% of the Anglophone population in Quebec was under 25 years of age, compared to 39% of Anglophones in the rest of Canada. In addition, 13% of the Anglophone population in Quebec was comprised of seniors (65 years and older), compared to 10% in the rest of Canada.

The summary measures of population aging support the findings outlined above. The median age of the Anglophone population in Quebec increased from 27.6 to 33.8 between 1971 and 1991. The proportion in the senior category rose from 9.1% to 13.2%, while the proportions under 25 and under 15 declined considerably. The low fertility of Anglophone women of childbearing ages in the 1970s and 1980s contributed to the aging of the Anglophone population in Quebec. Assuming that this low fertility continues and that Anglophone departures from Quebec continue to exceed arrivals, the English population in Quebec will continue to decline, as it has in the last two decades.

Table 3.2 Measures of Population Aging, Anglophones Living in Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991

	1971	1981	1991
Median Age	27.6	31.7	33.8
Proportion Aged 65 and Over	9.1	11.6	13.2
Proportion Under 25	46.3	39.3	35.1
Proportion Under 15	27.9	20.2	20.6

Sources: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

3.2 Similar Trends Using Home Language to Define Anglophones

Since many Allophones use English most often at home in Quebec, there are more Quebecers with English home language than English mother tongue. But using the home languages of Quebecers instead of their mother tongues to define Anglophone leads to conclusions similar to those described in the preceding text. There is a decline in the number of Anglophone youth in each of the five age groups between 1971 and 1991, and a considerable increase in the senior population (65 and over). During the two decade period, there was an increase in all of the age groups between 25 and 44 years of age, and a decrease in the number of Anglophones in all of the age groups between 45 and 64.

Table 3.3 Population With English Home Language by Age Group, Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991

	1971	1981	1991
Total	887,875	853,005	810,275
0-4	61,350	44,350	50,830
5-9	84,800	51,700	49,335
10-14	88,010	65,660	49,825
0-14	234,160	161,710	149,990
15-19	82,050	83,390	54,190
20-24	77,540	78,185	66,035
0-24	393,750	323,285	270,215
25-29	66,325	69,535	75,330
30-34	53,295	69,755	71,820
35-39	52,200	56,980	63,460
40-44	54,220	47,455	61,020
45-49	56,005	45,955	48,585
50-54	49,405	49,365	39,010
55-59	45,035	49,175	37,685
60-64	37,510	42,740	37,365
65 and over	80,135	98,750	105,785

Sources: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

The general Anglophone population decline is less pronounced using the home language variable to define the language group (a decline of 78,000 compared to 135,000 using mother tongue). However, the decline in the Anglophone youth population varies little, regardless of the method used. Using mother tongue leads to the conclusion that the Anglophone youth population declined by 135,000 between 1971 and 1991, while the home language approach yields a decline of 124,000.

3.3 The Number and Geographic Concentration of Anglophone Youth

The vast majority of Anglophone youth in Quebec (82%) were living in census divisions where the English mother tongue population had strong representation in 1991, that is, they comprised at least ten percent of the population. Approximately one-quarter of the census divisions in Quebec have strong Anglophone representation according to this criterion. However, even though they are represented in these census divisions, only one (Pontiac, which accounts for less than 2% of Anglophone youth) has an English mother tongue population that makes up more than half the people of the Census Division.

Table 3.4 Anglophone Youth Living in Census Divisions where English Mother Tongue Population has Strong Representation, Quebec, 1991

Region	Number of Anglophone Youth	English Mother Tongue Population	Total Population	% Anglophone
Total	188,730	529,335	2,851,710	18.6
La Côte-de-Gaspé	935	2,815	20,655	13.6
Bonaventure	1,075	3,065	19,740	15.5
Avignon	855	1,820	15,240	11.9
Le Haut-Saint-François	795	2,525	20,525	12.3
Memphrémagog	2,635	7,940	35,350	22.5
Brome-Missisquoi	3,845	11,310	44,065	25.7
Champlain	14,240	37,300	310,510	12.0
Communauté urbaine de Montréal	124,145	352,660	1,749,335	20.2
Roussillon	6,550	17,525	117,760	14.9
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent	2,725	7,615	21,620	35.2
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	7,070	18,220	84,025	21.7
Deux-Montagnes	2,780	7,240	70,775	10.2
Argenteuil	1,660	6,095	26,935	22.6
Les Pays-d'en-Haut	765	3,085	22,795	13.5
Communauté urbaine de l'Outaouais	9,335	24,195	199,930	12.1
Les-Collines-de-l'Outaouais	3,035	8,655	28,840	30.0
La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau	590	2,115	18,600	11.4
Pontiac	3,070	8,915	14,995	59.5
Témiscamingue	1,020	2,330	17,250	13.5
Minganie-Côte-N.-du-Golfe-St.Laurent	1,605	3,910	12,765	30.6

Note: Strong representation refers to Census Divisions in which the number of Anglophones is at least 10% of the total population.

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

A large percentage of Anglophone youth (54%) were living in the Communauté urbaine de Montréal in 1991. In total, 124,000 youth were living in this region, where Anglophones represent 20% of the population. The adjacent area of Champlain included a further 14,000 Anglophone youth.

After the Montreal area, the Outaouais region has the largest concentrations of Anglophone youth among census divisions where Anglophones have strong representation, including those resident in the Communauté urbaine de l'Outaouais (9,000), Pontiac (3,000) and Les-Collines-de-l'Outaouais (3,000).

3.4 Substantial Decline in Anglophone Youth, 1971-1991

The number of Anglophone youth in Quebec declined by 135,000 between 1971 and 1991 from 365,000 to 230,000. The province can be divided into five linguistic regions in order to determine where the drop was most pronounced. Four of these regions, Central Montreal, the outskirts of Montreal, the Eastern Townships, and the Outaouais, are "contact regions" where there are sizeable proportions of both Anglophones and Francophones. The remainder of the province, where the vast majority of the population is Francophone, has been aggregated to form the "Rest of Quebec".

Between 1971 and 1991, there were declines in Anglophone youth in each of the five regions. The most substantial drop was in Central Montreal (89,000), while the outskirts of Montreal also experienced a marked decline (17,000). The three other regions, where there are considerably fewer Anglophone youth, experienced declines of 18,000 (rest of Quebec), 7,000 (Eastern Townships), and 4,000 (Outaouais). The largest relative declines were in the rest of Quebec (-49%), Central Montreal (-40%) and the Eastern Townships (-35%).

A decline in Anglophone youth occurred in each of the five-year age groups, with the most substantial drops in the groups which broadly correspond to the school attendance years (5-19). The large number of Anglophone youth in the 20-24 age group suggests that the number of Anglophone youth may again decline as this population ages and moves out of our youth category. The relatively large number in the 0-4 age group, particularly in the Montreal area, implies that the number of "school age" Anglophones may increase in the near future.

Table 3.5 Anglophone Youth by Age Group, Selected Regions in Quebec, 1971 and 1991

	Less than 25	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24
1971						
Central Montreal	222,930	35,770	46,065	47,070	46,445	47,580
Outskirts of Montreal	65,410	10,740	15,985	16,315	13,185	9,160
Eastern Townships	19,660	3,175	4,205	4,455	4,480	3,360
Outaouais	20,860	3,710	5,000	4,940	4,185	3,035
Rest of Quebec	36,090	6,020	8,050	8,595	7,345	6,080
Quebec	364,950	59,415	79,305	81,375	75,640	69,215
1991						
Central Montreal	133,780	28,215	25,205	23,680	24,345	32,330
Outskirts of Montreal	48,230	10,025	9,805	9,555	9,890	8,960
Eastern Townships	12,790	2,580	2,470	2,570	2,575	2,595
Outaouais	16,440	3,585	3,115	3,310	3,235	3,195
Rest of Quebec	18,495	3,420	3,260	3,885	3,940	3,990
Quebec	229,735	47,825	43,855	43,000	43,985	51,070
Difference Between 1971 and 1991						
Central Montreal	-89,150	-7,555	-20,860	-23,390	-22,100	-15,250
Outskirts of Montreal	-17,180	-715	-6,180	-6,760	-3,295	-200
Eastern Townships	-6,870	-595	-1,735	-1,885	-1,905	-765
Outaouais	-4,420	-125	-1,885	-1,630	-950	160
Rest of Quebec	-17,595	-2,600	-4,790	-4,710	-3,405	-2,090
Quebec	-135,215	-11,590	-35,450	-38,375	-31,655	-18,145
Difference Between 1971 and 1991 (%)						
Central Montreal	-40.0	-21.1	-45.3	-49.7	-47.6	-32.1
Outskirts of Montreal	-26.3	-6.7	-38.7	-41.4	-25.0	-2.2
Eastern Townships	-34.9	-18.7	-41.3	-42.3	-42.5	-22.8
Outaouais	-21.2	-3.4	-37.7	-33.0	-22.7	5.3
Rest of Quebec	-48.8	-43.2	-59.5	-54.8	-46.4	-34.4
Quebec	-37.1	-19.5	-44.7	-47.2	-41.8	-26.2

Note: The composition of the regions is defined in Lachapelle and Henripin (1980). The Demolinguistic Situation in Canada. Institute for Research on Public Policy, Montreal. Table A-1.

Sources: 1971 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Table 3.6 Non-Anglophone Youth by Age Group, Selected Regions in Quebec, 1971 and 1991

	Less than 25	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24
1971						
Central Montreal	743,725	123,775	152,715	157,970	150,015	159,250
Outskirts of Montreal	388,080	67,100	89,790	91,485	76,405	63,320
Eastern Townships	138,595	22,500	29,285	31,375	29,560	25,850
Outaouais	93,920	16,390	21,360	21,370	18,815	15,995
Rest of Quebec	1,226,460	191,210	261,330	287,840	270,715	215,360
Quebec	2,590,780	420,975	554,480	590,040	545,510	479,775
1991						
Central Montreal	494,605	93,230	84,750	89,775	95,850	131,005
Outskirts of Montreal	474,580	98,295	96,210	103,645	91,360	85,080
Eastern Townships	114,525	22,225	22,910	25,150	22,365	21,875
Outaouais	84,350	17,545	16,895	16,275	16,085	17,545
Rest of Quebec	906,185	165,870	183,785	205,815	182,660	168,040
Quebec	2,074,245	397,165	404,550	440,660	408,320	423,545
Difference Between 1971 & 1991						
Central Montreal	-249,120	-30,545	-67,965	-68,195	-54,165	-28,245
Outskirts of Montreal	86,500	31,195	6,420	12,160	14,955	21,760
Eastern Townships	-24,070	-275	-6,375	-6,225	-7,195	-3,975
Outaouais	-9,570	1,155	-4,465	-5,095	-2,730	1,550
Rest of Quebec	-320,275	-25,340	-77,545	-82,025	-88,055	-47,320
Quebec	-516,535	-23,810	-149,930	-149,380	-137,190	-56,230
Difference Between 1971 & 1991 (%)						
Central Montreal	-33.5	-24.7	-44.5	-43.2	-36.1	-17.7
Outskirts of Montreal	22.3	46.5	7.2	13.3	19.6	34.4
Eastern Townships	-17.4	-1.2	-21.8	-19.8	-24.3	-15.4
Outaouais	-10.2	7.0	-20.9	-23.8	-14.5	9.7
Rest of Quebec	-26.1	-13.3	-29.7	-28.5	-32.5	-22.0
Quebec	-19.9	-5.7	-27.0	-25.3	-25.1	-11.7

Note: See Table 3.5.

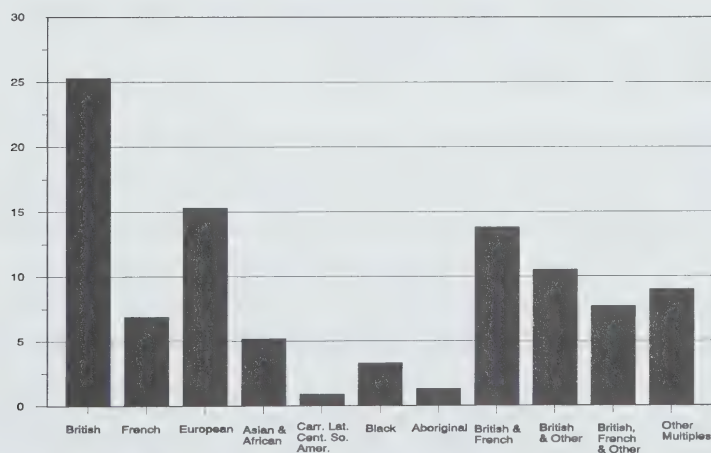
Sources: 1971 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Non-Anglophone youth also declined in most regions of Quebec. The only exception was the outskirts of Montreal, where there was an increase of approximately 87,000. The total decline in non-Anglophone youth was greater than half a million (517,000). However, the relative decline (20%) was far less than that of Anglophones (37%). The Anglophone youth population declined at a greater rate than non-Anglophones in all regions. The difference was particularly pronounced on the outskirts of Montreal, where Anglophone youth declined by 26%, compared to an increase of 22% for non-Anglophones.

3.5 Ethnic Origin of Anglophone Youth

The Anglophone youth living in Quebec in 1991 were characterized by a considerable amount of ethnic diversity. In fact, only one in four responses for these youth indicated an ethnic origin of "British only". Many (32%) had multiple roots which included British as one of the ethnic origins. British and French was identified as the origin of 14% of the Anglophone youth population, followed by British and Other (11%) and British, French and Other (8%).

Chart 3.2 Anglophone Youth by Ethnic Origin, Quebec, 1991



Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Table 3.7 Anglophone Youth by Age Group and Ethnic Origin, Quebec, 1991

	Age Groups											
	Total No.	%	0-4	%	5-9	%	10-14	%	15-19	%	20-24	%
British*	58,180	25.3	10,290	21.5	10,825	24.7	10,545	24.5	11,800	26.8	14,730	28.8
French**	15,955	6.9	3,005	6.3	2,335	5.3	2,665	6.2	3,385	7.7	4,565	8.9
European	35,110	15.3	6,035	12.6	6,340	14.5	6,560	15.3	7,335	16.7	8,850	17.3
Asian and African	11,845	5.2	2,460	5.1	2,295	5.2	2,635	6.1	2,145	4.9	2,315	4.5
Caribbean, Latin, Central & South American	2,005	0.9	295	0.6	370	0.8	440	1.0	375	0.9	515	1.0
Black	7,640	3.3	1,615	3.4	1,385	3.2	1,445	3.4	1,485	3.4	1,705	3.3
Aboriginal	2,940	1.3	660	1.4	565	1.3	570	1.3	570	1.3	580	1.1
Other Origins	1,925	0.8	355	0.7	325	0.7	380	0.9	425	1.0	440	0.9
Multiples	94,130	41.0	23,125	48.4	19,425	44.3	17,745	41.3	16,465	37.4	17,370	34.0
British and French	31,720	13.8	7,050	14.7	6,145	14.0	6,175	14.4	6,115	13.9	6,240	12.2
British and Other	24,085	10.5	5,650	11.8	5,120	11.7	4,615	10.7	3,965	9.0	4,735	9.3
British, French & Other	17,730	7.7	5,140	10.7	3,780	8.6	3,320	7.7	2,875	6.5	2,620	5.1
Other Multiples	20,595	9.0	5,285	11.1	4,380	10.0	3,635	8.5	3,510	8.0	3,775	7.4
Total	229,735	100.0	47,825	100.0	43,855	100.0	43,000	100.0	43,985	100.0	51,065	100.0

* Includes respondents who reported two or more responses (e.g. English and Irish).

** Includes respondents who reported two or more responses (e.g. French and Acadian).

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

A substantial percentage of Anglophone youth (43%) did not have any British in their ethnic origin according to the census. These included those with a European origin (15%), those with multiple origins which did not include British as one of the responses (9%) and those of French ethnic origin (7%).

Analysis of the ethnic origin of the Anglophone youth population by age groups suggests further ethnic diversity for the future. While British was reported as the sole ethnic origin of 29% of youth aged 20-24, it was reported by a smaller percentage in all other age groups, and by only 22% in the 0-4 age group. At the same time, multiple ethnic origins, reported for 34% of the population aged 20-24, were reported by a larger percentage of the younger groups, and by 48% for the 0-4 age group.

3.6 Place of Birth - Anglophone Youth in Quebec

Comparing province of birth with province of residence can provide a useful indicator of the stability of a population.

In 1991, most of the young Anglophones living in Quebec (79%) were natives of that province. By comparison, 90% of New Brunswick Francophones were born in that province, while 81% of Ontario Francophone youth were native Ontarians. However, 9% were born in the large neighboring province of Ontario, while 8% were born outside Canada. All other provinces and territories were birthplace to less than 1% of Anglophone youth in Quebec.

Table 3.8 Place of Birth, Anglophone Youth Living in Quebec, 1991

	Number	%
Newfoundland	960	0.4
Prince Edward Island	185	0.1
Nova Scotia	1,500	0.7
New Brunswick	1,745	0.8
Quebec	182,500	79.4
Ontario	19,715	8.6
Manitoba	1,030	0.4
Saskatchewan	500	0.2
Alberta	2,110	0.9
British Columbia	1,895	0.8
Yukon	115	0.1
Northwest Territories	140	0.1
Outside Canada	17,350	7.6
Total	229,745	100.0

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

3.7 More Anglophone Youth Speak Two Official Languages

During the 1970s and 1980s, there were a number of changes in Quebec that fostered an increase in the knowledge of French among Anglophones. Quebec language laws declared French the official language of the province and required greater use of French in the workplace. During the 1980s, the percentage of Anglophones studying in French at primary or secondary schools rose in Quebec (Conseil de la langue française, 1991) and both the number and percentage in French immersion programs increased (Statistics Canada, 1992).

The percentage of Anglophone youth able to speak both English and French rose markedly in the two decades between 1971 and 1991. From 32% in 1971, the percentage able to speak both official languages rose to 61% in 1991. The percentages are considerably higher for youth in the 15-24 age categories. The percentage able to converse in both English and French rose from 49% to 78% over the twenty year period for those in the 15-24 age category, while it rose from 21% to 49% for those under 15 years of age.

Table 3.9 Knowledge of Official Languages, Anglophone Youth Living in Quebec, 1971 and 1991

Official Language Spoken	Number	%
1991		
English only	86,655	37.8
French only	3,065	1.3
English and French	139,525	60.9
Total	229,245	100.0
Under 15 Years		
English only	66,615	49.6
French only	2,115	1.6
English and French	65,510	48.8
Total	134,240	100.0
15-24		
English only	20,040	21.1
French only	950	1.0
English and French	74,020	77.9
Total	95,010	100.0
1971		
English only	247,135	67.7
French only	-	-
English and French	117,830	32.3
Total	364,965	100.0
Under 15 Years		
English only	173,265	78.7
French only	-	-
English and French	46,830	21.3
Total	220,095	100.0
15-24		
English only	73,870	51.0
French only	-	-
English and French	71,000	49.0
Total	144,870	100.0

Source: 1971 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

3.8 More English-French Couples, More Children with French Mother Tongue

During the two decades between 1971 and 1991, there was a considerable increase in the tendency of Anglophone Quebecers to marry Francophones. Tables 3.10 and 3.11 provide an indication of the degree of English-French exogamy in Quebec, as well as providing information on the extent to which English is transmitted as mother tongue from Anglophone mothers to their children.

The number of youth with English mother tongue mothers declined considerably between 1971 and 1991, from 245,000 to 136,000. During the same two decade period, there was a considerable increase in the percentage of children with an English mother tongue mother and a French mother tongue father. In 1971, 15% of mothers with English mother tongue were married to French mother tongue fathers, while by 1991 this percentage had risen to 28%.

English is transmitted to children (0-4 years of age) as mother tongue in nearly all (99%) cases when both husband and wife are Anglophone. However, there is an interesting shift in the tendency of English-French couples to transmit English as mother tongue. In 1971, 57% of the children of English mother tongue mothers had English as mother tongue, while by 1991 this percentage had dropped to 54%. The latter figure includes children whose mother tongue was reported as both English and French. The percentage would be lower if the single-response methodology used for the 1971 Census had been applied. In fact, by 1991 French was transmitted as mother tongue more often than English (for the 0-4 age group) among the English-French couples appearing in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10 Youth with English Mother Tongue Mothers in Quebec by Mother Tongue of Fathers, Showing Mother Tongue and Age Group of Youth, 1991

Mother Tongue of Father	Mother Tongue of Youth											
	Total	%	English	%	French	%	Non-official	%	English & French	%	Other Multiple	%
Total	135,590	100.0	108,660	80.1	18,675	13.8	1,030	0.8	5,660	4.2	1,560	1.2
English	82,285	100.0	80,710	98.1	860	1.0	160	0.2	495	0.6	60	0.1
French	37,540	100.0	16,715	44.5	17,130	45.6	100	0.3	3,570	9.5	20	0.1
Non-official	10,820	100.0	9,595	88.7	245	2.3	470	4.3	245	2.3	270	2.5
English and French	2,265	100.0	550	24.3	400	17.7	45	2.0	1,260	55.6	15	0.7
Other Multiple	2,680	100.0	1,100	41.0	40	1.5	255	9.5	90	3.4	1,190	44.4
Age 0-4												
Total	34,025	100.0	26,275	77.2	5,115	15.0	445	1.3	1,880	5.5	305	0.9
English	20,045	100.0	19,495	97.3	300	1.5	75	0.4	155	0.8	15	0.1
French	9,890	100.0	3,890	39.3	4,570	46.2	30	0.3	1,375	13.9	25	0.3
Non-official	2,875	100.0	2,470	85.9	100	3.5	185	6.4	55	1.9	50	1.7
English and French	525	100.0	145	27.6	130	24.8	0	0.0	250	47.6	0	0.0
Other Multiple	690	100.0	270	39.1	10	1.4	150	21.7	45	6.5	215	31.2

Note: Includes only husband-wife families.

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Table 3.11 Youth with English Mother Tongue Mothers in Quebec by Mother Tongue of Fathers, Showing Mother Tongue and Age Group of Youth, 1971

Mother Tongue of Father	Mother Tongue of Youth							
	Total	%	English	%	French	%	Non-official	%
Total	244,725	100.0	226,790	92.7	17,385	7.1	555	0.2
English	198,450	100.0	196,870	99.2	1,390	0.7	185	0.1
French	37,375	100.0	21,405	57.3	15,880	42.5	85	0.2
Non-official	8,905	100.0	8,515	95.6	105	1.2	285	3.2
Age 0-4								
Total	48,610	100.0	44,520	91.6	3,875	8.0	215	0.4
English	37,835	100.0	37,480	99.1	275	0.7	80	0.2
French	8,380	100.0	4,795	57.2	3,565	42.5	20	0.2
Non-official	2,395	100.0	2,245	93.7	30	1.3	115	4.8

Note: Includes only husband-wife families

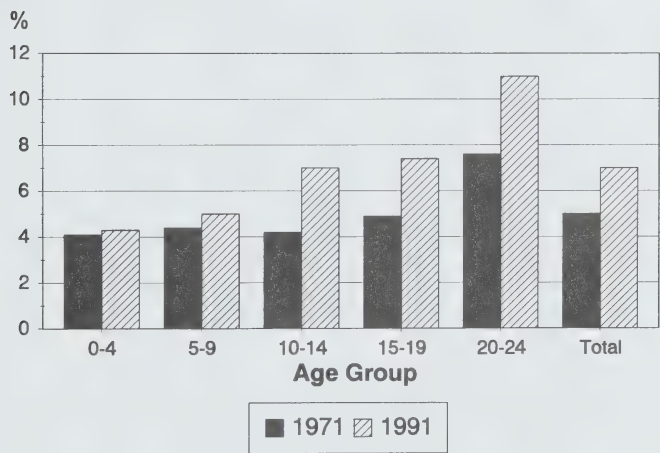
Source: 1971 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

3.9 Language Shift to French has Risen Among Anglophone Youth

While language shift for Anglophone youth in Quebec is far less common than for Francophone youth outside Quebec, there are, nevertheless, young Anglophones who speak French most often at home.

Between 1971 and 1991, language shift to French rose for youth in most age groups. While still a relatively rare phenomenon, the percentage of youth with English mother tongue who speak French most often at home rose from 5% to 7%. The increases were most pronounced for the three older age groups (10-14, 15-19 and 20-24). The oldest age group (20-24) often coincides with leaving the family home.

Chart 3.3 Language Shift from English to French, Anglophone Youth Living in Quebec, 1971 and 1991



Note: The 1991 figures for language shift were calculated using English responses to the mother tongue question as the denominator and French responses for the home language question as the numerator (see definitions).

Source: 1971 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

3.10 Educational Attainment of Anglophone Youth and Early "Post-Youth"

Young Anglophones in Quebec have high levels of education relative to the rest of the Quebec population. The 25-34 age group, when most have completed their formal education, shows 23% with a university degree, compared to 14% for Francophones in the same age group and 21% for Allophones. A similar comparison for the 20-24 age group shows that 12% of Anglophones have a degree compared to 9% of Allophones and 8% of Francophones. The percentage of Anglophones with some post-secondary education is greater than non-Anglophones for both the 20-24 and 25-34 age groups.

Table 3.12 Educational Attainment, Anglophone, Francophone, and Allophone Youth Living in Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1991

	Anglophones		Francophones		Allophones	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total						
Total	205,905	100.0	1,776,860	100.0	203,115	100.0
Age 15-19	43,985	100.0	374,515	100.0	39,500	100.0
Age 20-24	51,065	100.0	381,160	100.0	48,990	100.0
Age 25-34	110,850	100.0	1,021,190	100.0	114,625	100.0
Less than Grade 9						
Total	7,025	3.4	92,650	5.2	18,350	9.0
Age 15-19	2,495	5.7	29,130	7.8	3,935	10.0
Age 20-24	1,150	2.3	16,480	4.3	3,385	6.9
Age 25-34	3,375	3.0	47,045	4.6	11,025	9.6
Grades 9-13						
Total	85,415	41.5	877,550	49.4	77,840	38.3
Age 15-19	29,555	67.2	261,980	70.0	26,155	66.2
Age 20-24	15,690	30.7	144,900	38.0	15,480	31.6
Age 25-34	40,170	36.2	470,660	46.1	36,200	31.6
Some Post-secondary						
Total	81,955	39.8	636,110	35.8	78,155	38.5
Age 15-19	11,900	27.1	83,205	22.2	9,335	23.6
Age 20-24	27,950	54.7	190,870	50.1	25,705	52.5
Age 25-34	42,105	38.0	362,035	35.5	43,110	37.6
University Degree						
Total	31,510	15.3	170,555	9.6	28,770	14.2
Age 15-19	35	0.1	200	0.1	65	0.2
Age 20-24	6,275	12.3	28,905	7.6	4,410	9.0
Age 25-34	25,200	22.7	141,450	13.9	24,295	21.2

Note: Francophone includes those who reported French either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.
 Anglophone includes those who reported English either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.
 Allophone includes those who reported a non-official language either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

At the other end of the education continuum, the percentage of Anglophones with less than Grade 9 education is lower than the percentage of non-Anglophones with this level of education in each age group. Three percent of Anglophones did not have at least Grade 9 education, compared to 5% for Francophones and 10% for Allophones.

3.11 Increased Educational Attainment for Young Anglophones, 1971-1991

The level of education of young Anglophones in Quebec rose markedly in the two decades between 1971 and 1991, with much of the increase occurring during the 1970s.

Table 3.13 Educational Attainment, Anglophone Youth Living in Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1971, 1981 and 1991

	1971		1981		1991	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total						
Total	247,190	100.0	263,375	100.0	205,905	100.0
Age 15-19	75,640	100.0	74,395	100.0	43,985	100.0
Age 20-24	69,220	100.0	68,670	100.0	51,065	100.0
Age 25-34	102,330	100.0	120,305	100.0	110,855	100.0
Less than Grade 9						
Total	27,300	11.0	13,685	5.2	7,030	3.4
Age 15-19	7,430	9.8	4,110	5.5	2,500	5.7
Age 20-24	6,050	8.7	2,185	3.2	1,150	2.3
Age 25-34	13,820	13.5	7,390	6.1	3,380	3.0
Grades 9-13						
Total	126,215	51.1	122,295	46.4	85,415	41.5
Age 15-19	52,925	70.0	51,740	69.5	29,555	67.2
Age 20-24	29,940	43.3	27,345	39.8	15,690	30.7
Age 25-34	43,350	42.4	43,210	35.9	40,170	36.2
Some Post-secondary						
Total	68,740	27.8	93,265	35.4	81,960	39.8
Age 15-19	15,235	20.1	18,485	24.8	11,900	27.1
Age 20-24	24,200	35.0	31,545	45.9	27,955	54.7
Age 25-4	29,305	28.6	43,240	35.9	42,105	38.0
University Degree						
Total	24,930	10.1	34,130	13.0	31,505	15.3
Age 15-19	50	0.1	65	0.1	30	0.1
Age 20-24	9,030	13.0	7,600	11.1	6,275	12.3
Age 25-34	15,850	15.5	26,470	22.0	25,200	22.7

Source: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

The percentage of Anglophones aged 25-34 with a university degree rose from 16% in 1971 to 22% in 1981, and then further to 23% in 1991. In the 20-24 age group, the percentage with a university degree declined slightly over the two decades, possibly as a result of the pursuit of other forms of post-secondary education for this population. The percentage of those 20-24 years old with some post-secondary education increased substantially in both the 1970s and 1980s to reach 55% by 1991. The proportion of those with some post-secondary education in the 15-19 and 25-34 age groups also increased.

The percentage of Anglophones with less than Grade 9 education decreased in each of the age groups. In 1971, 14% of Anglophones aged 25-34 had less than Grade 9, but by 1991 this percentage had declined to only 3%. Substantial declines were also observed in the other two age groups.

3.12 Unemployment of Anglophone Youth

In 1991, approximately 11,000 Anglophone youth (aged 15-24) were unemployed. For Anglophone youth in these working ages, this represented an unemployment rate of 18.7% or almost one in five.

During the two decades between 1971 and 1991, the unemployment rate of Anglophone youth aged 15-19 declined from 26.6% to 21.6%, while the rate for those in the 20-24 age category rose from 12.4% to 17.2%. These changes for the 15-19 age group and for those aged 20-24 were similar to those for youth at the national level. However, the unemployment rate for Anglophone youth in Quebec was higher than the national average for youth.

Overall, the unemployment rate for Anglophones in 1991 was slightly higher than that of Francophones (18.3%) and lower than the Allophone rate of 21.5%.

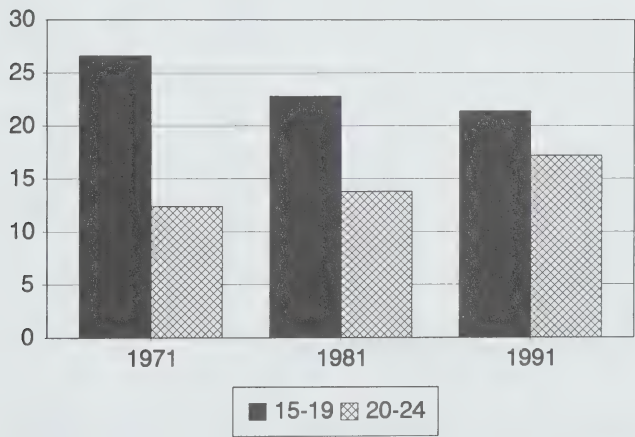
Table 3.14 Unemployed Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth (Aged 15-24) Living in Quebec, 1991

Francophones		Anglophones		Allophones	
Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
88,550	18.3	11,360	18.7	10,915	21.5

Note: Francophone includes those who reported French either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.
Anglophone includes those who reported English either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.
Allophone includes those who reported non-official language either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Chart 3.4 Percentage Unemployed, Anglophone Youth Living in Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991



Source: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

4. First Official Language Spoken - Youth in Official Language Minorities

The first official language spoken is a concept used for administrative purposes in accordance with the regulations issued pursuant to the Official Languages Act (1988). Information on first official language spoken is not collected directly from respondents, but is derived from three language variables on the census questionnaire - knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language (for details see definitions). A comparison of the youth population with the older population can provide an indication of future demand for federal services.

Table 4.1 Percentage in Official Language Minorities According to First Official Language Spoken, Provinces and Territories, 1991

	Youth Population	Population 25+	Total Population
Newfoundland	0.3	0.6	0.5
Prince Edward Island	2.5	5.2	4.1
Nova Scotia	2.4	4.9	4.1
New Brunswick	32.2	34.9	33.9
Quebec	12.8	13.5	13.3
Ontario	4.1	5.6	5.1
Manitoba	2.9	5.3	4.4
Saskatchewan	0.8	2.8	2.0
Alberta	1.1	2.7	2.1
British Columbia	0.7	1.9	1.5
Yukon	1.9	3.8	3.1
Northwest Territories	1.0	3.9	2.4

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

The results show that the percentage of youth in official language minorities is lower than the population aged 25 and over for every province and for each of the territories. In Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the youth population in the official language minority is less than or equal to 1%. In New Brunswick, the youth official language minority represents 32% of the youth population, compared to 4% in Ontario and 3% in Manitoba.

Table 4.2 Percentage in Official Language Minorities According to First Official Language Spoken, Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991

	Youth Population	Population 25+	Total Population
Calgary	0.8	2.0	1.6
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	0.8	1.2	1.1
Edmonton	1.2	3.2	2.4
Halifax	1.6	3.7	2.9
Hamilton	1.0	2.0	1.6
Kitchener	0.9	2.0	1.6
London	0.8	1.5	1.3
Montréal	23.3	23.3	23.3
Oshawa	1.2	2.7	2.2
Ottawa-Hull	34.4	35.8	35.3
Ontario Part	17.0	20.5	19.3
Quebec Part	15.5	15.7	15.6
Québec	1.7	2.3	2.1
Regina	0.7	1.9	1.4
Saint John	2.0	5.6	4.2
Saskatoon	1.0	2.3	1.8
Sherbrooke	5.5	7.6	6.8
St.Catharines-Niagara	2.4	4.9	4.1
St.John's	0.2	0.4	0.3
Sudbury	24.9	31.5	29.1
Thunder Bay	1.4	3.1	2.5
Toronto	1.2	2.0	1.7
Trois-Rivières	0.9	1.6	1.4
Vancouver	0.8	1.8	1.5
Victoria	1.1	1.6	1.5
Windsor	2.7	6.4	5.1
Winnipeg	3.3	5.5	4.8

Note: Figures for Ottawa-Hull were calculated using French as the official language minority. Calculations for the Ontario part used French, while those for the Quebec part used English as the official language minority.

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

The situation in Census Metropolitan Areas is similar - the official language minorities are a smaller fraction of the youth population than the older population. This holds true for every CMA except Montreal, where the official language minority represents 23% of both the youth and the older population. Substantial differences between the two populations appear in some areas. For example, in Sudbury the official language minority is 25% of the youth population compared to 32% of the population 25 years and older.

5. Conclusion

Anglophone youth in Quebec and Francophone youth outside Quebec have much in common in some respects, but they are also very different. Both youth populations are part of a general population that has aged at a rapid rate over the 1971-1991 period. Both populations declined substantially over the two-decade period, as Francophone youth outside Quebec dropped by 147,000 to reach 278,000 in 1991, while Anglophone youth in Quebec fell by 135,000 to reach 230,000.

One of the most fundamental characteristics which differentiates the two populations is their geographic concentration. Anglophones are concentrated largely in the Montreal area, most within a short distance of each other. On the other hand, Francophone youth outside Quebec are spread from sea to sea. Even in some provinces, Francophones are separated by large distances. For example, in Ontario, which is home to 52% of Francophone youth outside Quebec, the two largest concentrations of Francophone youth (the Ottawa and Sudbury areas) are separated by approximately 800 km. A fair proportion of Francophones outside Quebec (27%) live in Census Divisions where Francophones are a majority, whereas only 1% of Anglophone youth live in Census Divisions which are majority Anglophone.

While Francophone youth outside Quebec are often separated by distance, they have a greater degree of cultural homogeneity than their Anglophone counterparts in Quebec. Almost three-quarters of the Francophone youth outside Quebec have only French as their ethnic origin, and very few have a multiple ethnic origin that does not include French. On the other hand, only one quarter of Anglophone youth in Quebec have only British as their ethnic origin. A fair proportion of Anglophone youth (15%) have a single European origin. A large percentage of the Anglophone youth in Quebec (41%) have multiple ethnic origins.

Both Francophone youth outside Quebec and Anglophone youth in Quebec are becoming more ethnically heterogenous. A greater percentage of the youngest age groups in both populations have multiple ethnic origins.

Both Francophone youth outside Quebec and Anglophone youth in Quebec had high levels of bilingualism in 1991. In the case of Anglophone youth in Quebec, 78% of those aged 15-24 could speak both English and French in 1991 (compared to 49% who could do so in 1971). Outside Quebec, 86% of Francophone youth aged 15-24 were able to speak both official languages in 1991 (the same percentage as 1971). Both youth populations experience language shift towards the language of the majority. Among Francophone youth aged 20-24 outside Quebec, 35% were speaking English most often at home in 1991, while 11% of Anglophone youth in Quebec in the same age category spoke French most often at home.

Linguistic exogamy, the tendency to marry outside the language group, has risen considerably. The analysis showed that the percentage of the children of Francophone mothers outside Quebec who had Anglophone fathers increased markedly over the two decades 1971-1991, from 21% to 35%. However, these children had a greater propensity to assume French as mother tongue in 1991 than they did twenty years earlier. The percentage of children in Quebec with Anglophone mothers and Francophone fathers also increased considerably over the twenty years, rising from 15% to 28%. At the same time, a larger percentage of the children in English-French couples assumed French as their mother tongue.

The education characteristics of both populations changed significantly over the two decades as there were considerable improvements in educational attainment. The percentage with less than Grade 9 education dropped from 31% to 4% for Francophones outside Quebec in the early "post-youth" years (25-34), when most had completed their education. Anglophones in the same age group in Quebec, saw the percentage with less than Grade 9 decline from 14% to 3%.

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DEFINITIONS

Educational Attainment

Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed.

First Official Language Spoken

Refers to a variable specified within the framework for implementation of the Official Languages Act (1988). The derivation method is described in regulations respecting the use of official languages for the provision of public services. It takes into account, first, the knowledge of the two official languages; second, the mother tongue; and third, the home language.

People who can conduct a conversation in French only are assigned French as their first official language spoken. People who can carry on a conversation in English only are assigned English as their first official language spoken. The responses to questions on mother tongue and home language are subsequently used to establish the first official language spoken by people who can speak both English and French, or who cannot speak either of the two official languages. The French category includes people who have French only, or French and at least one non-official language as their mother tongue. People who have English only or English and at least one non-official language as their mother tongue are included in the English category.

For cases that have not yet been classified, people are assigned to the French category when they speak French only or French and at least one non-official language as their home language. The procedure is the same for English. Thus, the population is classified into two principal categories: English or French. It is necessary to add two residual categories for people who cannot be classified in accordance with the information available: (a) English and French; and (b) neither English nor French.

Home Language

Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census.

Knowledge of Official Languages

Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French or in none of the official languages of Canada.

Language Shift

Refers to cases where the mother tongue is not spoken most often as home language. In 1991, respondents reporting English and French as mother tongue and only English as home language were counted as experiencing language shift to English. Similarly, those who reported English and French as mother tongue and only French as home language were counted as experiencing language shift to French.

Median Age

The median age is the value that divides the population into two equal parts, one half the cases being younger and one half the cases being older.

Mother Tongue

Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

Unemployment Rate

Refers to the unemployed labour force expressed as a percentage of the total labour force (in the reference week). The unemployment rate for a particular group is the number of unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

APPENDIX TABLES

Table A1. Total Fertility Rate by Mother Tongue, Canada, Quebec and Canada Less Quebec, 1956-1991

Five-year period	Children per woman			
	All languages	English	French	Other
Canada				
1956-1961	3.88	3.80	4.31	3.48
1961-1966	3.51	3.48	3.66	3.40
1966-1971	2.49	2.46	2.36	2.85
1971-1976	1.98	1.95	1.85	2.32
1976-1981	1.75	1.68	1.72	2.11
1981-1986	1.66	1.67	1.49	1.94
1986-1991	1.65	1.68	1.51	1.79
Quebec				
1956-1961	3.99	3.26	4.22	2.79
1961-1966	3.43	3.04	3.54	2.93
1966-1971	2.26	2.09	2.27	2.58
1971-1976	1.82	1.62	1.81	2.26
1976-1981	1.71	1.46	1.71	2.04
1981-1986	1.49	1.46	1.47	1.79
1986-1991	1.51	1.54	1.49	1.78
Canada less Quebec				
1956-1961	3.84	3.82	4.95	3.57
1961-1966	3.55	3.50	4.34	3.46
1966-1971	2.58	2.48	2.87	2.89
1971-1976	2.04	1.96	2.12	2.33
1976-1981	1.76	1.69	1.76	2.12
1981-1986	1.72	1.68	1.60	1.96
1986-1991	1.69	1.68	1.56	1.79

Source: Lachapelle, R., Evolution of Fertility Differences between Language Groups in Canada, *Canadian Social Trends*, No. 10, Autumn 1988, Catalogue No. 11-008E, pp. 2-8. Statistics Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Table A2. Interprovincial Migration Between Quebec and Other Provinces and Territories by Mother Tongue, 1966-1971, 1971-1976, 1976-1981, 1981-1986, 1986-1991

Period	Total	English	French	Other
From Quebec to Other Provinces				
1966-71	160,400	99,100	46,900	14,400
1971-76	145,800	94,100	41,300	10,400
1976-81	203,000	131,500	49,900	21,600
1981-86	130,200	70,600	45,900	13,700
1986-91	107,500	53,800	37,800	16,000
Total	746,900	449,100	221,800	76,100
From Other Provinces to Quebec				
1966-71	84,900	46,900	33,400	4,600
1971-76	83,800	41,900	37,200	4,700
1976-81	61,300	25,200	31,900	4,200
1981-86	67,000	29,000	33,000	5,000
1986-91	82,000	31,600	43,000	7,400
Total	379,000	174,600	178,500	25,900
Net Migration (Departures minus Arrivals)				
1966-71	-75,500	-52,200	-13,500	-9,800
1971-76	-62,000	-52,200	-4,100	-5,700
1976-81	-141,700	-106,300	-18,000	-17,400
1981-86	-63,200	-41,600	-12,900	-8,700
1986-91	-25,600	-22,200	5,200	-8,600
Total	-368,000	-274,500	-43,300	-50,200

Note: The totals include those who have moved in more than one quinquennial period, and are thus counted more than once.

Source: Harrison, Brian and Louise Marmen, *Languages in Canada*, Statistics Canada and Prentice Hall Canada Inc., Catalogue No. 96-313.

Table A3. Population by Mother Tongue, Canada, Provinces, Territories, and Canada Less Quebec, 1971-1991 - continued

	Mother Tongue						
	Total	English		French		Non-official languages	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Canada							
1971	21,568,310	12,973,810	60.2	5,793,650	26.9	2,800,850	13.0
1981(1)	24,083,505	14,784,810	61.4	6,177,795	25.7	3,120,900	13.0
1991(1)	16,994,040	16,311,210	60.4	6,562,065	24.3	4,120,770	15.3
Newfoundland							
1971	522,100	514,520	98.5	3,640	0.7	3,940	0.8
1981(1)	563,745	557,040	98.8	2,580	0.5	4,125	0.7
1991(1)	563,925	555,925	98.6	2,855	0.5	5,140	0.9
Prince Edward Island							
1971	111,645	103,105	92.4	7,360	6.6	1,180	1.1
1981(1)	121,220	114,095	94.1	5,835	4.8	1,295	1.1
1991(1)	128,100	120,770	94.3	5,750	4.5	1,585	1.2
Nova Scotia							
1971	788,960	733,555	93.0	39,335	5.0	16,070	2.0
1981(1)	839,800	786,725	93.7	35,385	4.2	17,695	2.1
1991(1)	890,945	831,575	93.3	37,525	4.2	21,845	2.5
New-Brunswick							
1971	634,560	410,400	64.7	215,725	34.0	8,435	1.3
1981(1)	689,370	448,885	65.1	231,970	33.6	8,515	1.2
1991(1)	716,500	462,875	64.6	243,690	34.0	9,935	1.4
Quebec							
1971	6,027,765	789,185	13.1	4,867,250	80.7	371,330	6.2
1981(1)	6,369,055	693,600	10.9	5,254,195	82.5	421,265	6.6
1991(1)	6,810,305	626,200	9.2	5,585,650	82.0	598,455	8.8
Ontario							
1971	7,703,105	5,971,570	77.5	482,045	6.3	1,249,490	16.2
1981(1)	8,534,260	6,611,990	77.5	465,335	5.5	1,456,940	17.1
1991(1)	9,977,055	7,443,540	74.6	503,345	5.0	2,030,170	20.3

Table A3. Population by Mother Tongue, Canada, Provinces, Territories, and Canada Less Quebec, 1971-1991 - concluded

	Mother Tongue						
	Total	English		French		Non-official languages	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Manitoba							
1971	988,250	662,720	67.1	60,545	6.1	264,985	26.8
1981(1)	1,013,700	731,500	72.2	51,620	5.1	230,575	22.7
1991(1)	1,079,390	793,325	73.5	50,775	4.7	235,285	21.8
Saskatchewan							
1971	926,240	685,920	74.1	31,605	3.4	208,715	22.5
1981(1)	956,445	767,110	80.2	25,090	2.6	164,250	17.2
1991(1)	976,040	812,600	83.3	21,795	2.2	141,645	14.5
Alberta							
1971	1,627,875	1,263,935	77.6	46,500	2.9	317,440	19.5
1981(1)	2,213,640	1,800,870	81.4	60,605	2.7	352,165	15.9
1991(1)	2,519,185	2,045,905	81.2	56,730	2.3	416,550	16.5
British Columbia							
1971	2,184,620	1,807,255	82.7	38,035	1.7	339,330	15.5
1981(1)	2,713,620	2,228,185	82.1	43,415	1.6	442,025	16.3
1991(1)	3,247,495	2,562,240	78.9	51,585	1.6	633,665	19.5
Yukon							
1971	18,390	15,340	83.4	450	2.4	2,600	14.1
1981(1)	23,080	20,185	87.5	530	2.3	2,365	10.2
1991(1)	27,665	24,550	88.7	905	3.3	2,210	8.0
Northwest Territories							
1971	34,805	16,305	46.8	1,160	3.3	17,340	49.8
1981(1)	45,535	24,635	54.1	1,225	2.7	19,675	43.2
1991(1)	57,435	31,705	55.2	1,455	2.5	24,280	42.3
Canada less Quebec							
1971	15,540,545	12,184,625	78.4	926,400	6.0	2,429,520	15.6
1981(1)	17,714,450	14,091,215	79.5	923,605	5.2	2,699,635	15.2
1991(1)	20,183,735	15,685,005	77.7	976,415	4.8	3,522,315	17.5

(1) The 1981 and 1991 figures exclude institutional residents. Comparisons of 1971 and 1981 counts are affected by this exclusion, which represents approximately 1% of the total population. The 1991 Census included, for the first time, residents of Canada who were not permanent residents. Since many of these people have non-official languages as mother tongue, their inclusion boosts the percentage in this population slightly between 1981 and 1991.

Note: Multiple responses to the mother tongue question were divided equally between the responses provided.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mother Tongue, 1971 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 92-725, Table 17.

Statistics Canada, Mother Tongue, Official Language and Home Language, 1981 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 92-910, Table 2.

Statistics Canada, Mother Tongue: 20% Sample Data, 1991 Census of Canada, Catalogue No. 93-333, Table 1.

Table A4. Francophones Outside Quebec by Age Group, Provinces, Territories and Canada Less Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991 - continued

Age Group	1971	1981	1991
Newfoundland			
0-4	295	140	115
5-9	355	155	195
10-14	325	200	145
15-19	285	200	200
20-24	330	355	155
0-24	1,590	1,050	810
25-34	705	650	575
35-44	520	485	565
45-54	370	395	420
55-64	205	170	280
65-74	105	145	225
75+	120	100	100
Total	3,610	3,000	2,965
Prince Edward Island			
0-4	485	200	180
5-9	700	250	235
10-14	800	450	315
15-19	775	540	230
20-24	490	505	300
0-24	3,250	1,945	1,260
25-34	795	860	1,125
35-44	775	730	950
45-54	760	605	710
55-64	715	680	680
65-74	640	775	650
75+	425	490	535
Total	7,360	6,090	5,910
Nova Scotia			
0-4	2,325	1,550	1,465
5-9	2,930	1,460	1,230
10-14	3,060	1,980	1,240
15-19	3,240	2,885	1,520
20-24	3,370	3,405	2,560
0-24	14,925	11,280	8,015
25-34	5,110	6,395	7,300
35-44	4,580	5,015	6,385
45-54	5,175	4,350	4,910
55-64	4,530	4,800	4,265
65-74	3,100	3,500	4,405
75+	2,165	2,125	3,135
Total	39,585	37,465	38,425

Table A4. Francophones Outside Quebec by Age Group, Provinces, Territories and Canada Less Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991 - continued

Age Group	1971	1981	1991
New Brunswick			
0-4	19,270	18,475	14,465
5-9	25,205	19,600	16,515
10-14	27,255	20,310	18,535
15-19	26,090	25,150	19,350
20-24	20,010	23,165	16,795
0-24	117,830	106,700	85,660
25-34	24,885	42,905	43,345
35-44	20,800	27,025	42,900
45-54	20,080	20,970	26,955
55-64	15,345	19,155	20,470
65-74	9,725	13,215	16,620
75+	6,045	6,955	9,860
Total	214,715	236,915	245,815
Ontario			
0-4	34,995	27,060	26,440
5-9	46,595	29,270	26,460
10-14	48,840	34,090	28,435
15-19	45,140	46,290	29,950
20-24	44,230	47,090	33,645
0-24	219,800	183,800	144,930
25-34	74,130	87,355	97,995
35-44	63,675	71,005	92,060
45-54	53,810	62,010	71,080
55-64	38,135	49,455	56,210
65-74	21,620	29,745	40,170
75+	11,180	13,470	19,355
Total	482,350	496,830	521,800
Manitoba			
0-4	4,065	2,710	2,275
5-9	5,565	2,735	2,400
10-14	5,970	3,040	2,420
15-19	5,900	4,735	2,625
20-24	5,080	5,165	3,085
0-24	26,580	18,385	12,805
25-34	8,300	9,110	8,915
35-44	7,285	7,460	8,645
45-54	6,915	6,580	7,275
55-64	5,580	6,025	6,435
65-74	3,525	4,185	5,145
75+	2,300	2,485	3,245
Total	60,485	54,230	52,460

Table A4. Francophones Outside Quebec by Age Group, Provinces, Territories and Canada Less Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991 - continued

Age Group	1971	1981	1991
Saskatchewan			
0-4	1,465	745	650
5-9	2,225	780	675
10-14	2,800	1,335	650
15-19	2,955	1,830	610
20-24	2,155	2,090	860
0-24	11,600	6,780	3,445
25-34	3,745	4,240	3,480
35-44	4,300	3,390	3,995
45-54	4,370	3,725	3,155
55-64	3,545	3,725	3,440
65-74	2,415	2,845	3,295
75+	1,820	1,745	1,920
Total	31,795	26,460	22,725
Alberta			
0-4	2,710	3,240	2,260
5-9	3,510	2,725	2,230
10-14	3,805	3,110	2,185
15-19	4,195	5,035	2,435
20-24	4,105	9,600	3,385
0-24	18,325	23,710	12,495
25-34	7,200	15,425	13,430
35-44	7,000	9,500	12,355
45-54	5,735	7,120	8,485
55-64	4,165	5,195	6,380
65-74	2,655	3,235	4,325
75+	1,675	1,615	2,370
Total	46,750	65,795	59,840
British Columbia			
0-4	1,505	1,310	1,370
5-9	1,825	1,345	1,360
10-14	1,855	1,640	1,375
15-19	2,205	2,390	1,615
20-24	3,135	3,920	2,610
0-24	10,525	10,605	8,330
25-34	6,680	10,085	10,235
35-44	6,665	8,255	11,195
45-54	5,995	7,195	8,670
55-64	3,875	6,230	7,425
65-74	2,535	3,735	5,855
75+	1,760	1,860	2,740
Total	38,030	47,970	54,435

Table A4. Francophones Outside Quebec by Age Group, Provinces, Territories and Canada Less Quebec, 1971, 1981 and 1991 - concluded

Age Group	1971	1981	1991
Yukon			
0-4	20	10	70
5-9	30	10	35
10-14	25	40	50
15-19	15	15	15
20-24	45	75	55
0-24	135	150	225
25-34	140	195	260
35-44	85	120	235
45-54	45	60	115
55-64	35	35	70
65-74	20	15	25
75+	5	10	10
Total	450	575	945
Northwest Territories			
0-4	80	65	85
5-9	75	40	70
10-14	55	45	50
15-19	75	90	50
20-24	140	150	80
0-24	425	390	335
25-34	240	345	460
35-44	155	245	380
45-54	160	145	190
55-64	130	105	100
65-74	35	60	50
75+	15	30	30
Total	1,160	1,325	1,535
Canada less Quebec			
0-4	67,220	55,515	49,380
5-9	89,005	58,370	51,400
10-14	94,780	66,240	55,385
15-19	90,870	89,150	58,600
20-24	83,090	95,525	63,540
0-24	424,965	364,800	278,305
25-34	131,935	177,560	187,100
35-44	115,835	133,235	179,660
45-54	103,410	113,140	131,965
55-64	76,270	95,575	105,755
65-74	46,380	61,460	80,765
75+	27,515	30,890	43,295
Total	926,300	976,655	1,006,845

Note: Includes multiple responses.

Sources: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Table A5. Anglophones in Quebec by Age Group, 1971, 1981 and 1991

Age Group	1971	1981	1991
0-4	59,410	44,675	47,825
5-9	79,305	47,480	43,855
10-14	81,370	59,930	43,000
15-19	75,640	74,395	43,985
20-24	69,215	68,670	51,070
0-24	364,940	295,150	229,735
25-34	102,330	120,305	110,850
35-44	88,730	87,250	97,845
45-54	88,910	80,180	69,975
55-64	71,770	80,885	59,565
65-74	44,385	57,800	52,650
75+	27,750	29,665	33,830
Total	788,835	751,245	654,455

Note: Includes multiple responses.

Sources: 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

Table A6. Educational Attainment, Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1991

	Francophones		Anglophones		Allophones	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Newfoundland						
Total						
Total	930	100.0	193,905	100.0	1,825	100.0
Age 15-19	200	100.0	53,695	100.0	310	100.0
Age 20-24	155	100.0	47,095	100.0	350	100.0
Age 25-34	575	100.0	93,115	100.0	1,165	100.0
Less than Grade 9						
Total	30	3.2	16,290	8.4	260	14.2
Age 15-19	20	10.0	2,570	4.8	80	25.8
Age 20-24	0	0.0	3,040	6.5	65	18.6
Age 25-34	10	1.7	10,675	11.5	115	9.9
Grades 9-13						
Total	340	36.6	93,920	48.4	595	32.6
Age 15-19	135	67.5	43,535	81.1	180	58.1
Age 20-24	25	16.1	17,560	37.3	105	30.0
Age 25-34	185	32.2	32,830	35.3	305	26.2
Some Post-secondary						
Total	460	49.5	71,600	36.9	565	31.0
Age 15-19	50	25.0	7,590	14.1	45	14.5
Age 20-24	115	74.2	23,735	50.4	160	45.7
Age 25-34	295	51.3	40,275	43.3	355	30.5
University Degree						
Total	100	10.8	12,095	6.2	410	22.5
Age 15-19	0	0.0	10	0.0	0	0.0
Age 20-24	15	9.7	2,755	5.8	20	5.7
Age 25-34	85	14.8	9,330	10.0	390	33.5
Prince Edward Island						
Total						
Total	1,655	100.0	38,215	100.0	380	100.0
Age 15-19	225	100.0	9,875	100.0	65	100.0
Age 20-24	300	100.0	9,115	100.0	60	100.0
Age 25-34	1,120	100.0	19,220	100.0	255	100.0
Less than Grade 9						
Total	175	10.6	2,160	5.7	15	3.9
Age 15-19	30	13.3	450	4.6	0	0.0
Age 20-24	35	11.7	350	3.8	0	0.0
Age 25-34	110	9.8	1,355	7.0	10	3.9
Grades 9-13						
Total	745	45.0	18,900	49.5	130	34.2
Age 15-19	175	77.8	7,790	78.9	50	76.9
Age 20-24	110	36.7	3,570	39.2	20	30.8
Age 25-34	465	41.5	7,535	39.2	60	23.5
Some Post-secondary						
Total	585	35.3	13,970	36.6	175	46.1
Age 15-19	25	11.1	1,630	16.5	10	15.4
Age 20-24	140	46.7	4,315	47.3	35	53.8
Age 25-34	420	37.5	8,025	41.8	130	51.0
University Degree						
Total	150	9.1	3,185	8.3	65	17.1
Age 15-19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Age 20-24	15	5.0	880	9.7	10	15.4
Age 25-34	135	12.1	2,305	12.0	50	19.6

Table A6. Educational Attainment, Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1991 - continued

	Francophones		Anglophones		Allophones	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Nova Scotia						
Total						
Total	11,385	100.0	273,535	100.0	6,765	100.0
Age 15-19	1,525	100.0	64,695	100.0	1,265	100.0
Age 20-24	2,560	100.0	63,295	100.0	1,655	100.0
Age 25-34	7,300	100.0	145,545	100.0	3,845	100.0
Less than Grade 9						
Total	620	5.4	15,165	5.5	665	9.8
Age 15-19	110	7.2	4,965	7.7	185	14.6
Age 20-24	120	4.7	2,280	3.6	170	10.3
Age 25-34	395	5.4	7,920	5.4	310	8.1
Grades 9-13						
Total	3,770	33.1	125,965	46.1	2,155	31.9
Age 15-19	1,080	70.8	50,970	78.8	885	70.0
Age 20-24	815	31.8	22,700	35.9	440	26.6
Age 25-34	1,875	25.7	52,295	35.9	825	21.5
Some Post-secondary						
Total	5,585	49.1	104,225	38.1	2,575	38.1
Age 15-19	335	22.0	8,730	13.5	190	15.0
Age 20-24	1,285	50.2	31,115	49.2	795	48.0
Age 25-34	3,965	54.3	64,380	44.2	1,595	41.5
University Degree						
Total	1,405	12.3	28,180	10.3	1,380	20.4
Age 15-19	0	0.0	35	0.1	10	0.8
Age 20-24	345	13.5	7,195	11.4	250	15.1
Age 25-34	1,060	14.5	20,950	14.4	1,120	29.1
New Brunswick						
Total						
Total	79,485	100.0	152,500	100.0	3,115	100.0
Age 15-19	19,350	100.0	38,920	100.0	595	100.0
Age 20-24	16,795	100.0	36,060	100.0	695	100.0
Age 25-34	43,345	100.0	77,520	100.0	1,820	100.0
Less than Grade 9						
Total	7,780	9.8	7,340	4.8	200	6.4
Age 15-19	1,640	8.5	2,275	5.8	45	7.6
Age 20-24	1,170	7.0	895	2.5	20	2.9
Age 25-34	4,965	11.5	4,170	5.4	130	7.1
Grades 9-13						
Total	40,005	50.3	80,655	52.9	1,005	32.3
Age 15-19	15,035	77.7	31,145	80.0	440	73.9
Age 20-24	6,610	39.4	15,160	42.0	200	28.8
Age 25-34	18,355	42.3	34,355	44.3	375	20.6
Some Post-secondary						
Total	25,755	32.4	52,135	34.2	1,250	40.1
Age 15-19	2,655	13.7	5,495	14.1	115	19.3
Age 20-24	7,515	44.7	16,865	46.8	380	54.7
Age 25-34	15,585	36.0	29,775	38.4	755	41.5
University Degree						
Total	5,950	7.5	12,370	8.1	655	21.0
Age 15-19	10	0.1	10	0.0	0	0.0
Age 20-24	1,505	9.0	3,140	8.7	95	13.7
Age 25-34	4,435	10.2	9,215	11.9	565	31.0

Table A6. Educational Attainment, Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1991 - continued

	Francophones		Anglophones		Allophones	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ontario						
Total						
Total	161,580	100.0	2,490,520	100.0	623,955	100.0
Age 15-19	29,945	100.0	552,560	100.0	107,035	100.0
Age 20-24	33,645	100.0	577,990	100.0	141,830	100.0
Age 25-34	97,990	100.0	1,359,965	100.0	375,085	100.0
Less than Grade 9						
Total	2,880	1.8	36,750	1.5	38,520	6.2
Age 15-19	560	1.9	10,930	2.0	4,555	4.3
Age 20-24	425	1.3	5,355	0.9	7,120	5.0
Age 25-34	1,895	1.9	20,465	1.5	26,850	7.2
Grades 9-13						
Total	77,270	47.8	1,237,435	49.7	265,730	42.6
Age 15-19	26,050	87.0	492,180	89.1	91,520	85.5
Age 20-24	12,755	37.9	222,380	38.5	50,745	35.8
Age 25-34	38,470	39.3	522,870	38.4	123,465	32.9
Some Post-secondary						
Total	62,395	38.6	913,620	36.7	223,380	35.8
Age 15-19	3,305	11.0	49,130	8.9	10,820	10.1
Age 20-24	17,000	50.5	292,515	50.6	69,055	48.7
Age 25-34	42,085	42.9	571,970	42.1	143,505	38.3
University Degree						
Total	19,030	11.8	302,715	12.2	96,325	15.4
Age 15-19	30	0.1	325	0.1	140	0.1
Age 20-24	3,460	10.3	57,740	10.0	14,920	10.5
Age 25-34	15,545	15.9	244,660	18.0	81,260	21.7
Manitoba						
Total						
Total	14,620	100.0	271,355	100.0	61,020	100.0
Age 15-19	2,620	100.0	66,700	100.0	11,730	100.0
Age 20-24	3,085	100.0	62,505	100.0	14,415	100.0
Age 25-34	8,915	100.0	142,150	100.0	34,865	100.0
Less than Grade 9						
Total	280	1.9	8,000	2.9	9,490	15.6
Age 15-19	55	2.1	2,635	4.0	2,000	17.1
Age 20-24	30	1.0	1,140	1.8	2,040	14.2
Age 25-34	195	2.2	4,230	3.0	5,450	15.6
Grades 9-13						
Total	7,115	48.7	142,725	52.6	28,335	46.4
Age 15-19	2,115	80.7	55,760	83.6	8,600	73.3
Age 20-24	1,105	35.8	27,475	44.0	6,360	44.1
Age 25-34	3,895	43.7	59,490	41.9	13,375	38.4
Some Post-secondary						
Total	5,540	37.9	93,985	34.6	17,630	28.9
Age 15-19	450	17.2	8,290	12.4	1,125	9.6
Age 20-24	1,460	47.3	27,905	44.6	5,050	35.0
Age 25-34	3,630	40.7	57,790	40.7	11,460	32.9
University Degree						
Total	1,685	11.5	26,645	9.8	5,550	9.1
Age 15-19	0	0.0	20	0.0	5	0.0
Age 20-24	490	15.9	5,985	9.6	965	6.7
Age 25-34	1,190	13.3	20,640	14.5	4,585	13.2

Table A6. Educational Attainment, Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1991 - continued

	Francophones		Anglophones		Allophones	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Saskatchewan						
Total						
Total	4,950	100.0	266,160	100.0	26,175	100.0
Age 15-19	610	100.0	68,170	100.0	5,405	100.0
Age 20-24	860	100.0	57,640	100.0	5,890	100.0
Age 25-34	3,475	100.0	140,350	100.0	14,875	100.0
Less than Grade 9						
Total	85	1.7	8,900	3.3	5,820	22.2
Age 15-19	5	0.8	3,270	4.8	1,565	29.0
Age 20-24	15	1.7	1,470	2.6	1,240	21.1
Age 25-34	65	1.9	4,160	3.0	3,020	20.3
Grades 9-13						
Total	1,975	39.9	137,345	51.6	10,550	40.3
Age 15-19	490	80.3	56,230	82.5	3,485	64.5
Age 20-24	280	32.6	22,005	38.2	2,475	42.0
Age 25-34	1,210	34.8	59,110	42.1	4,590	30.9
Some Post-secondary						
Total	2,285	46.2	98,250	36.9	7,555	28.9
Age 15-19	115	18.9	8,655	12.7	350	6.5
Age 20-24	500	58.1	29,490	51.2	1,910	32.4
Age 25-34	1,670	48.1	60,110	42.8	5,290	35.6
University Degree						
Total	605	12.2	21,660	8.1	2,245	8.6
Age 15-19	0	0.0	25	0.0	10	0.2
Age 20-24	70	8.1	4,670	8.1	265	4.5
Age 25-34	535	15.4	16,970	12.1	1,975	13.3
Alberta						
Total						
Total	19,250	100.0	737,215	100.0	112,025	100.0
Age 15-19	2,435	100.0	157,905	100.0	19,365	100.0
Age 20-24	3,385	100.0	168,395	100.0	23,260	100.0
Age 25-34	13,425	100.0	410,915	100.0	69,400	100.0
Less than Grade 9						
Total	350	1.8	14,540	2.0	11,485	10.3
Age 15-19	75	3.1	5,535	3.5	2,495	12.9
Age 20-24	60	1.8	2,160	1.3	2,250	9.7
Age 25-34	220	1.6	6,840	1.7	6,740	9.7
Grades 9-13						
Total	8,080	42.0	362,605	49.2	45,480	40.6
Age 15-19	1,985	81.5	133,270	84.4	14,425	74.5
Age 20-24	1,285	38.0	69,450	41.2	8,490	36.5
Age 25-34	4,805	35.8	159,880	38.9	22,565	32.5
Some Post-secondary						
Total	8,555	44.4	288,270	39.1	40,270	35.9
Age 15-19	375	15.4	19,015	12.0	2,435	12.6
Age 20-24	1,755	51.8	83,640	49.7	10,570	45.4
Age 25-34	6,425	47.9	185,615	45.2	27,265	39.3
University Degree						
Total	2,260	11.7	71,805	9.7	14,800	13.2
Age 15-19	0	0.0	85	0.1	15	0.1
Age 20-24	280	8.3	13,145	7.8	1,950	8.4
Age 25-34	1,975	14.7	58,575	14.3	12,835	18.5

Table A6. Educational Attainment, Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1991 - continued

	Francophones		Anglophones		Allophones	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
British Columbia						
Total						
Total	14,455	100.0	814,455	100.0	175,855	100.0
Age 15-19	1,610	100.0	179,400	100.0	33,675	100.0
Age 20-24	2,610	100.0	185,000	100.0	38,775	100.0
Age 25-34	10,230	100.0	450,055	100.0	103,405	100.0
Less than Grade 9						
Total	270	1.9	16,325	2.0	8,095	4.6
Age 15-19	45	2.8	5,295	3.0	1,065	3.2
Age 20-24	35	1.3	2,470	1.3	1,240	3.2
Age 25-34	190	1.9	8,560	1.9	5,785	5.6
Grades 9-13						
Total	5,195	35.9	397,385	48.8	71,390	40.6
Age 15-19	1,295	80.4	149,405	83.3	26,320	78.2
Age 20-24	820	31.4	75,220	40.7	11,940	30.8
Age 25-34	3,080	30.1	172,765	38.4	33,125	32.0
Some Post-secondary						
Total	6,990	48.4	330,655	40.6	72,460	41.2
Age 15-19	270	16.8	24,610	13.7	6,225	18.5
Age 20-24	1,385	53.1	94,720	51.2	21,635	55.8
Age 25-34	5,335	52.2	211,330	47.0	44,595	43.1
University Degree						
Total	2,005	13.9	70,090	8.6	23,910	13.6
Age 15-19	0	0.0	90	0.1	60	0.2
Age 20-24	380	14.6	12,595	6.8	3,960	10.2
Age 25-34	1,625	15.9	57,405	12.8	19,890	19.2
Yukon						
Total						
Total	325	100.0	8,725	100.0	520	100.0
Age 15-19	15	100.0	1,860	100.0	30	100.0
Age 20-24	55	100.0	1,870	100.0	90	100.0
Age 25-34	260	100.0	4,990	100.0	395	100.0
Less than Grade 9						
Total	0	0.0	285	3.3	15	2.9
Age 15-19	0	0.0	110	5.9	5	16.7
Age 20-24	0	0.0	70	3.7	0	0.0
Age 25-34	0	0.0	105	2.1	15	3.8
Grades 9-13						
Total	115	35.4	3,835	44.0	185	35.6
Age 15-19	15	100.0	1,510	81.2	25	83.3
Age 20-24	15	27.3	685	36.6	40	44.4
Age 25-34	85	32.7	1,640	32.9	115	29.1
Some Post-secondary						
Total	135	41.5	3,785	43.4	260	50.0
Age 15-19	0	0.0	240	12.9	0	0.0
Age 20-24	30	54.5	1,030	55.1	45	50.0
Age 25-34	105	40.4	2,510	50.3	210	53.2
University Degree						
Total	75	23.1	820	9.4	65	12.5
Age 15-19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Age 20-24	10	18.2	85	4.5	0	0.0
Age 25-34	70	26.9	730	14.6	60	15.2

Table A6. Educational Attainment, Francophone, Anglophone and Allophone Youth Living Outside Quebec, Showing Age Group, 1991 - concluded

	Francophones		Anglophones		Allophones	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Northwest Territories						
Total						
Total	590	100.0	12,675	100.0	8,900	100.0
Age 15-19	50	100.0	2,520	100.0	2,240	100.0
Age 20-24	80	100.0	2,870	100.0	2,505	100.0
Age 25-34	460	100.0	7,290	100.0	4,145	100.0
Less than Grade 9						
Total	10	1.7	1,325	10.5	3,835	43.1
Age 15-19	5	10.0	495	19.6	1,225	54.7
Age 20-24	0	0.0	345	12.0	1,135	45.3
Age 25-34	10	2.2	490	6.7	1,485	35.8
Grades 9-13						
Total	175	29.7	5,115	40.4	2,675	30.1
Age 15-19	35	70.0	1,815	72.0	895	40.0
Age 20-24	20	25.0	1,165	40.6	770	30.7
Age 25-34	125	27.2	2,135	29.3	1,015	24.5
Some Post-secondary						
Total	305	51.7	4,915	38.8	2,235	25.1
Age 15-19	10	20.0	210	8.3	130	5.8
Age 20-24	50	62.5	1,240	43.2	595	23.8
Age 25-34	250	54.3	3,470	47.6	1,510	36.4
University Degree						
Total	85	14.4	1,315	10.4	150	1.7
Age 15-19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Age 20-24	5	6.3	115	4.0	15	0.6
Age 25-34	85	18.5	1,195	16.4	135	3.3

- Note : (1) Francophone includes those who reported French either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.
Anglophone includes those who reported English either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.
Allophone includes those who reported a non-official language either as a single or multiple response to the mother tongue question.
- (2) These figures are weighted from the 20% sample file of the 1991 Census. In cases where figures are small the sampling variability is quite high.

Source: 1991 Census of Canada, unpublished tabulations.

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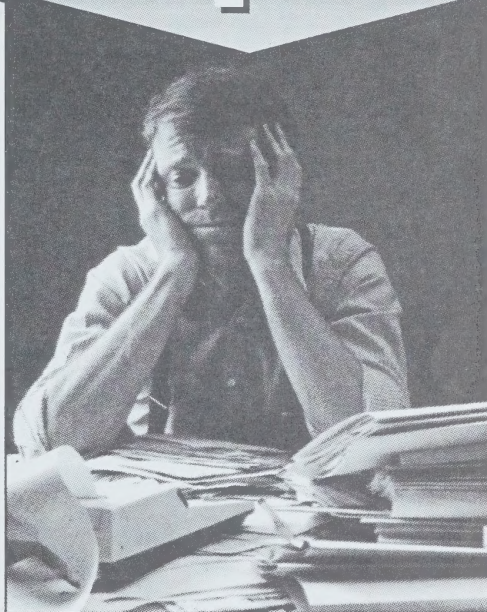
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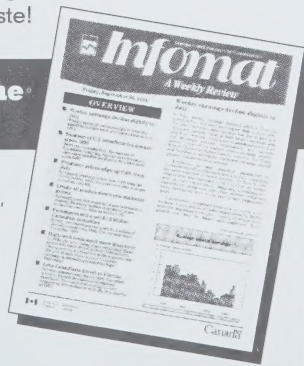
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